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The Munson Nurseries

T.V. Munson and Son

Proprietors.

LIBRARY,
U. S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.



Captivator Grape

Denison Texas

A.B.M. ©

Please Read the Following

Terms, Conditions, Shipping, etc.

1. **Cash** (by Draft, Money Order or Registered Letter) with order will secure prompt filling. No goods shipped unless **Cash** or **Satisfactory Security Accompanies** the order. If personal checks are sent, include 15 cents for collection, which amount they cost us. Orders held until personal checks are collected. Time, risk and expense saved by remitting by postal or express order or bank draft. Please use order sheet in Catalog.

2. **To Secure Goods Not Wanted Sent at Once**, send one-half the cost with the order. No reserve will be made otherwise. **Goods will be shipped, "C. O. D."** only when one-half payment is sent with order, or satisfactory proof of reliability is furnished.

3. **Our Responsibility Ceases** after delivery, according to the prices and specifications on next page, under "We Prepay Freight," and "Prices," except for mistakes in filling, which must be reported **immediately** after receipt of goods, to admit of adjustment. A double system of checking is employed in putting up orders, so that mistakes are rare, and sometimes customers complain of an error and afterwards find it was their own mistake.

4. **Every Care is Taken** to secure safe and prompt transportation. **Goods are carefully packed** in moss or straw, well baled or boxed.

5. **It Is Always Better to Ship by Express** unless the amount of stock is large. Nursery stock by express takes the "General Special" rate, which is 20 per cent to 25 per cent less than the Mdse. rate. In receiving your order, see that it has been billed at the Special rate; if not have the agent make correction for your benefit.

6. **Give Explicit Directions for Shipment.** When such are not given we shall use our best judgment in selecting a route, but will not be responsible for loss thereby, excepting on goods on which we prepay freight. See "We Prepay Freight." Shipping facilities in every direction from Denison are excellent. We have the following: M. K. & T. Ry., operating the American Express; H. & T. C. Ry., operating the Wells-Fargo Express; T. & P. Ry., operating the Pacific Express; Frisco System operating the United States Express; M. O. & G. Ry., operating the Pacific Express; Texas Traction Company, operating the Interurban Express.

7. **Customers Will Generally Be Most Successful** in getting desirable assortments by leaving the selection, in part at least, to us, as we have much experience in testing and growing for market; but we desire everyone to have his or her choice as nearly as possible.

8. **It Is to Our Own Interest** to give customers the best terms and selections possible. But we cannot prevent Drouths, Severe Winters, Early and Late Frosts, Insects and Rabbits, etc., from cutting, nor plants from dying by bad treatment in other hands, **hence we never insure Trees to live after leaving our possession** but we do deliver stock in good order, true to name. In case we fail in these we replace at once or refund money. After stock is accepted, we replace none that may die after planting. Unsatisfactory stock must be reported at once on receipt of same to secure adjustment.

9. **We Are Responsible to All of Our Customers** and to them only, for the character of the goods and to them or their forwarders—express and railway companies—we guarantee to deliver stock in good order, true to name. With such delivery our responsibility ceases.

10. **Club Orders.** Many responsible persons get up Club Orders in their own communities, and send in to secure club rates. Such trade is respectfully solicited. Club rates will be given on application. This is the nearest approach we make to agency work.

11. **Substitution.** If it is not explicitly stated in the order that no substitution is permitted in case the variety ordered is sold out, we shall consider permission to substitute granted, and then put in place of the variety ordered another, always with its correct name, and one of equal or better value, unless such is not in stock, when the variety will be left unfilled and the money for it returned.

12. In order to secure what you wish, send your order early in the season, before stock is sold. Orders received late in the season may expect to find assortments broken in any nursery.

13. ☒ Please do not order articles not named in Catalog. We catalog only what we have for sale, and aim to sell only what we produce.

14. **Season for Shipping and Transplanting.** We begin digging strawberry plants October 15, **not earlier**, and other stock November 10, and continue almost uninterruptedly to dig and ship until March 10. November, December and February being the best months in which to transplant in the South.

15. **Trees and Plants by Mail.** Small fruit trees and shrubs, one-year grape vines, strawberry, raspberry and blackberry plants can be sent by mail in packages of less than four pounds each, at the rate of one cent for every two ounces. To cover this and packing, remit for every tree, shrub or grape vine, 5 cents each when six or less are ordered, 4 cents when six to twelve are ordered, and 3 cents each when more than twelve are ordered. For berry plants remit 10 cents per dozen, 20 cents for fifty and 35 cents per hundred. For small orders to go long distances this is a very cheap and satisfactory method.

16. **Buds, Clions and Cuttings.** We do not offer these for sale.

17. **We Prepay Express or Freight** when the orders comply with the following conditions:

(a) They must amount to \$5 or more at each shipment.

(b) **They Must Be Computed From the "Prepaid Scale"** of prices as noted throughout the Catalog.

(c) They apply only to railway stations in Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Missouri, south of the Missouri river. On orders of \$5 or less, or on all sized orders to other states than those named we do not prepay, but make allowance by filling at a less rate, which will be found in the Catalog as the F. O. B. Denison rate. We will prepay on orders of \$5 or less if money is sent for that special purpose. **We do not prepay on orders made at the "F. O. B." prices, even if they do amount to over \$5.**

PRICES

18. **Explanation.** Throught the Catalog we have priced all classes of fruit and ornamental trees, vines and plants at so much "per each," "per dozen," and "per 100." Berry plants are priced by the dozen, hundred and thousand.

1 to 5 of a variety will be supplied at the "each" price, 6 to 39 of a variety will be supplied at the dozen rate, and 40 or more of a variety will be supplied at the hundred rate.

Introductory

To our Numerous, Intelligent, Discriminating Customers:

THE FOLLOWING CAREFUL, TRUTHFUL DESCRIPTIONS are of far more value in making successful selections than would be the grandest set of pictures that could be executed. Therefore, study the descriptions, and preserve this Catalog, for it will be found a most valuable horticultural work of reference. Our methods of propagation are those pursued by the largest, most intelligent and most successful planters of commercial orchards.

IN SOME CASES varieties heretofore included in our Catalog are omitted. Some of these are dropped, as others included are better for the same reason, and of some we have no stock to offer this year; such may be inserted when we again have stock of them. Please do not order varieties not named in this Catalog.

WHILE WE HAVE A REPUTATION FOR MAKING A SPECIALTY OF GRAPES we have by no means neglected other departments or classes of fruits in our line of business. All have had the same vigilant care in testing, selecting and propagation, so that we will be found up with the times in all things.

IN OUR EXPERIMENTAL DEPARTMENT we systematically test all new, very promising varieties as they come out, and ourselves originate numerous varieties of grapes, plums, persimmons, etc. By carefully combining the best strains, and testing for a series of years in various localities, we from time to time introduce those proving superior to others in cultivation of the same season.

CAUTION. We employ no traveling agents. Those claiming to be our traveling agents are frauds, and should be shunned. We have learned of a number of such operators, and have advertised them for the protection of planters. We never could see any benefit to the planter to be importuned by oily-tongued "agents," out of planting season, with highly exaggerated pictures, samples, and deceptive speech, into giving orders at two to four times the prices that the same or better varieties can be ordered direct from reliable, reputable and responsible nurseries, and whose carefully prepared Catalogs enable one to order far more intelligently and profitably; hence we prefer **DIRECT** dealing.

Certificate of Inspection.

Our nurseries have been inspected by the State Inspector for San Jose scale and other dangerous insects and diseases, in compliance with the laws of Texas, and have been found free of such troubles. A certificate of the inspector will accompany every sale and shipment as required by the law.

TELEPHONE connection, local and long distance.
Address: **T. V. MUNSON & SON,**
Denison, Texas.

Horticultural Information.

So many of our customers write us for horticultural information (which we have ever most gladly given by letter, until the questions have become too numerous for us to longer thus answer), that we have after careful examination, selected the following list of works of most approved authorship, and arranged to mail direct to those ordering, at publisher's prices given below. Cash must come with order.

These books answer your questions in the best manner. This Catalog also contains a vast amount of information, and, if carefully studied, will answer a large number of questions, if however, neither the Catalog nor books cover your questions, we will gladly answer them, provided \$1 is sent to cover time gathering information, etc. To customers sending cash orders, we will make no charge to answer their questions. In writing questions, put them on separate paper and distinct from the order.

Nearly every one of these books is profusely illustrated.

| | |
|---|--------|
| American Apple Orchard. Waugh..... | \$1 00 |
| American Grape Growing and Wine Making. Prof. Geo. Husmann. 310 pages..... | 1 50 |
| American Fruit Culturist. J. J. Thomas. The standard work. 920 pages..... | 2 50 |
| Bush Fruits. Fred W. Card. Treating of Berries and Shrub-like Fruits. 537 pages. 1 50 | |
| California Fruits and How to Grow Them. Illustrated; 477 pages. Wickeson..... | 3 00 |
| Citrus Fruits and Their Culture. H. H. Hume..... | 2 50 |
| Elementary Principles of Agriculture. Ferguson & Lewis. A superb book, both for the student and the practical farmer..... | 1 00 |
| Evolution of Our Native Fruits. L. H. Bailey. 472 pages..... | 2 00 |
| Field Notes on Apple Culture. L. H. Bailey. 90 pages..... | 75 |
| Fungi and Fungicides. C. M. Weed. All about the treatment of plant diseases. 228 pages..... | 1 00 |
| Fertilizers. E. B. Voorhees. 335 pages..... | 1 00 |
| Foundations of American Grape Culture. T. V. Munson. The most complete of any work on grapes, superbly illustrated..... | 3 00 |
| Garden Making. L. H. Bailey. Practical. Starts the beginner aright on how to raise fruits and flowers about one's home. 417 pages..... | 75 |
| How to Make a Fruit Garden. S. W. Fletcher. Invaluable for amateurs. 283 pages, nearly 200 photographs..... | 2 00 |
| How to Make a Flower Garden. 370 pages. Over 200 photographs..... | 1 60 |
| How to Make a Vegetable Garden. Edith L. Fullerton. 250 pages..... | 2 00 |
| Insects and Insecticides. C. M. Weed. 334 pages..... | 1 50 |
| Irrigation Farming. Lute Wilcox. 312 pages..... | 1 50 |
| Irrigation and Drainage. F. H. King. 502 pages..... | 1 50 |

| | |
|--|------|
| Lawns and How to Make Them. Leonard Barron. Finely illustrated..... | 1 20 |
| Market Gardening and Farm Notes. Landreth..... | 1 00 |
| Orchard and Fruit Garden. E. P. Powell. A valuable work for the beginner and practical horticulturist. 322 pages | 1 50 |
| Oemler's Gardening for the South. Treating of vegetables and fruits | 1 50 |
| Principles of Fruit Growing. Bailey. The best work of the kind. 516 pages..... | 1 25 |
| Practical Floriculture. Peter Henderson | 1 50 |
| Plums and Plum Culture. F. A. Waugh. 371 pages..... | 1 50 |
| Principles of Plant Culture. E. S. Goff. 285 pages..... | 1 00 |
| Plant Breeding. L. H. Bailey. 293 pages..... | 1 00 |
| Pruning Book. L. H. Bailey. A monograph of the pruning and training of plants as applied to American conditions. 545 pages..... | 1 50 |
| Roses and How to Grow Them. By many experts. Practical and illustrated..... | 1 20 |
| Southern Garden's Practical Manual. J. S. Newman. Written especially for the South. 250 pages..... | 1 10 |
| Spraying of Plants. E. G. Lodeman. Complete discussion of this most important subject. 399 pages | 1 00 |
| Small Fruit Culturist. A. S. Fuller. All classes of small fruits..... | 1 50 |
| Soils. Their properties, improvement and management. C. W. Burkett. 303 pages.. | 1 25 |
| Strawberry Culturist. A. S. Fuller. Excellent little work..... | 25 |

Care of Trees on Arrival.

Be careful, in unpacking to note everything, and **immediately "heel in" in moist soil till planted, or plant at once.** Never allow the roots to dry, or failure will most likely result. If the stock is received in a frozen condition, place the bales or boxes in a dark cellar or bury in earth till thawed out.

Before planting remove all broken and extra long roots with a sharp knife, cutting from below outward, not from above downward. One-year-old peach or apple trees should be cut back to a naked stem $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high; leave no side branches. Two-year-old trees should have their branches cut back to their half length or more, the lower less than those above; cutting in shorter as you go upward, and leaving the leader the longest. Plant as deep as the trees stood in the nursery row, excepting dwarf pear and cherries, which should be planted sufficiently deep to cover the stock from two to three inches.

The ground should be thoroly plowed and subsoiled at least fifteen inches deep. If to be set in land which cannot be plowed, dig holes not less than eighteen inches deep and three feet across. Then fill up with rich, mellow earth, but no fresh manure, to such a point that the tree set thereon will stand the same depth in soil, when the hole is filled, as it stood in the nursery row. Lean the tree to the south considerably and fill in among the roots carefully with mellow soil, and when completely covered an inch or two, press the soil firmly down with the foot, after which level up the hole with loose soil, which should not be tramped. If the soil is dry, pour in a bucketful or two of water before filling the hole, and when settled away, level up with loose soil. Keep the soil thoroly pulverized about the tree, and free from weeds during the growing season. Do not water through the summer time by pouring water **ON TOP** of the ground, but dig trenches around the tree and fill with water every evening until ground is thoroly saturated below the roots; then no more watering will be needed for two weeks. Partial surface watering kills more trees than it saves. Water only in drouth, when trees show need of it.

For more detailed information on this subject and on future care of the trees, we respectfully refer you to American Fruit Culturist, or Bailey's Principles of Fruit Culture, found in the list of books named above.

Don't think that the biggest tree from a nursery is the best tree to plant. Extra size at the start does not necessarily mean quicker growth or extra size thereafter.

Don't put a bundle of loose unprotected trees in your wagon and then drive to your distant home if you wish the trees to live and thrive after you plant them. Never let the roots dry out. A short dry spell may not kill them, but it surely detracts from their vitality. Don't dump the trees on the ground and let them lie exposed to the sun and wind until you "unhitch" or get your dinner. Get your spade at once and "heel in" the trees, covering every root with moist earth.

Don't dig a six-inch hole and try to jam the tree roots into a space too small to hold them comfortably. The labor thus saved isn't money gained. Make the hole large and deep enough to accommodate the roots when spread out in all directions, as they should go. Don't set the tree too deep or too shallow, set it just right—that is, a little deeper than when it stood in the nursery. You can usually see the old "dirt line" on the tree's trunk. Don't cover the roots with clod or subsoil.

Express Rates in Texas on Nursery Stock.

When the distance from Denison to your place is

| | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1 to 20 miles, 30 cts. per 100 lbs.; | 21 to 40 miles, 35 cts. per 100 lbs.; |
| 51 to 65 miles, 45 cts. per 100 lbs.; | 41 to 50 miles, 40 cts. per cwt.; |
| 76 to 85 miles, 55 cts. per 100 lbs.; | 66 to 75 miles, 50 cts. per cwt.; |
| 101 to 125 miles, 70 cts. per 100 lbs.; | 86 to 100 miles, 60 cts. per cwt.; |
| 141 to 200 miles, 85 cts. per 100 lbs.; | 126 to 140 miles, 80 cts. per cwt.; |
| 251 to 300 miles, \$1.15 per 100 lbs.; | 201 to 250 miles, \$1.00 per cwt.; |
| 401 to 500 miles, 1.60 per 100 lbs.; | 301 to 400 miles, 1.40 per cwt.; |
| 601 to 700 miles, 2.05 per 100 lbs.; | 501 to 600 miles, 1.85 per cwt.; |
| | Over 701 miles, \$2.30 per cwt. |

To adjoining states for corresponding distances, the rates are about the same, sometimes less, as above for Texas.

Kansas City Territory rate is \$1.90.

St. Louis territory rate is \$1.90.

Chicago territory rate is \$2.75.

Pecos River Valley points in New Mexico is \$3.

Nursery stock by freight, take "first-class" rates when packed in bales, and "third-class" rates when packed in boxes.

Ohio territory rate is \$3.25.

New York territory rate is \$3.50.

California points are \$5 to \$6.50.

Apples

Plant Apple Trees in the South 20 feet apart north and south by 30 feet apart east and west, requiring 73 trees per acre. Best corn or cotton sandy land is suitable.

Read Bailey's Field Notes on Apple Culture, price 75 cents. (See page 1.)

PRICES—Unless Otherwise Noted.

See full explanation under paragraphs 17 and 18, inside cover page.

| AGE AND SIZE. | PRICES | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|---------|---|--------|---------|
| | Packed F. O. B. Denison | | | Prepaid if in orders of \$5.00 or more | | |
| | Each | Doz. | 100 | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| (a) 1 yr. grafted—3 to 4 ft..... | \$0 15 | \$1 50 | \$10 00 | \$0 18 | \$1 75 | \$12 00 |
| (b) 1 yr. grafted—4 to 5 ft..... | 20 | 2 00 | 12 00 | 25 | 2 40 | 14 00 |
| (c) 2 yr. budded—3 to 4 ft..... | 15 | 1 50 | 12 00 | 20 | 2 00 | 17 00 |
| (d) 2 yr. budded—4 to 6 ft..... | 25 | 2 50 | 15 00 | 30 | 3 00 | 28 00 |
| (e) 3 yr. grafted—4 to 6 ft..... | 25 | 2 50 | 15 00 | 30 | 3 00 | 29 00 |

This list has been well tested, and found uniformly and continuously successful in the Southwest. The varieties ripening in June and July are the most successful in South Texas. Late varieties do little or no good there. All the varieties named succeed well in Northern Texas and Oklahoma. The extra early apples should be more extensively planted in the South, as they are one of our most certain and profitable fruits.

IN ORDER OF RIPENING

JUNE IN TEXAS

(a, b) **Early Harvest.** Vigorous, abundant, yellow, large; good, tart; table, cooking.

(a, b, c, d) **Red June.** Slow, prolific; red, small; good, tart; market, table. One of the most valuable for heavy planting in the South.

(a, b, c, d) **Fanny.** New, vigorous; productive; red, large; excellent; market, table.

JULY

(a, b, c, d) **San Jacinto.** Like an enormously large Red June apple, of which it appears to be seedling, coming in just as the Red June goes out. Tree vigorous and prolific; very productive. A variety of the highest merit both for market and table. Fruit hangs to the tree remarkably well and a fine keeper for an early apple.

(a, b) **Summer Queen.** Abundant, striped; large; good, table, market.

(a) **American Summer.** Productive, striped, medium; best table, market.

AUGUST

(a) **Bledsoe.** (Texan.) Very fine, prolific, striped, large; excellent, table, market.

(a, b, c, d) **Jonathan.** Good grower, prolific; red, medium; fine, market.

(a, b) **Doyle.** Of Texas origin. Large, striped; excellent, prolific.

SEPTEMBER

(a, b) **Wealthy.** Vigorous, prolific, striped; large market.

OCTOBER AND LATER

(a) **Bradford.** (Kentucky Streak.) Strong, abundant; striped, large; very good, market.

(a, b, e) **Stayman Winesap.** Similar to Winesap, but larger.

(a, b) **Walker Late.** Large, red, fine; very late keeper.

(a, b, e) **Missouri Pippin.** Early bearer; prolific.

(a, b, c, d, e) **Winesap.** Prolific; red, medium; very good, market.

(a, b) **Ben Davis.** Hardy, vigorous, profuse; striped, large; good, market.

(b) **Rutledge.** This variety originated in Travis County, Texas. Tree vigorous and productive; fruit large, handsome, richly striped, resembling the Bradford somewhat. Ripens shortly after the Ben Davis.

(a, b, c, d) **Gano.** Vigorous, prolific, bright red, large; good, market. This variety is similar in every way to the

Ben Davis, but of a rich red all over; very valuable. Renamed by some "Black Ben Davis."

(a, b) **Texas Red.** One of the most highly esteemed apples in East Texas; large, striped; fine; excellent keeper.

(a, b, c, d) **Arkansas Black.** Vigorous, abundant; dark red, medium; excellent market; seedling of Winesap.

(a, b, c, d) **Kinnaird.** Strong, spreading tree, prolific; red, large; a superb

Southern winter apple; the best of all Winesap seedlings.

(a) **York Imperial.** Large, red, productive; fine market.

(a, b) **Shirley.** (Texan.) Vigorous, prolific; striped; medium; excellent.

(a) **Arkansas.** (Mammoth Black Twig.) A splendid, large, dark red Arkansas apple. A fine Winesap seedling.

(a, b) **Mexican S. P. I.** An apple introduced by the Department of Agriculture from Mexico.

Crab Apples

PRICES: Same as apple, which see page 3.

(a, b.) **Whitney.** Vigorous, prolific; striped, large; cider, jelly, preserves.

(a, b.) **Hyslop.** Vigorous, prolific; crimson, large; ornamental, preserves.

Pears

Plant 18 feet apart each way, requiring 135 trees per acre. Pears root very deeply, and succeed on almost any soil if kept free from blight. Except Le Conte and Bartlett, the varieties named below are freest from blight.

| VARIETIES, SIZE AND AGE | PRICES | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|---------|---|--------|---------|
| | Packed F. O. B. Denison | | | Prepaid if in orders of \$5.00 or more | | |
| | Each | Doz. | 100 | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| Brown Beurre, Anjou..... | \$0 25 | \$2 50 | \$18 00 | \$0 30 | \$3 00 | \$20 00 |
| Seckel, Bartlett | 25 | 2 50 | 18 00 | 30 | 3 00 | 20 00 |
| Garber, Keiffer, 3 to 4 ft..... | 15 | 1 50 | 10 00 | 18 | 1 75 | 11 00 |
| Garber, Keiffer, 4 to 6 ft..... | 20 | 2 00 | 12 00 | 25 | 2 50 | 14 00 |

Seckel. Small; prolific; brownish-red.

Bartlett. Prolific; yellow, large; fine, table, market.

Brown Beurre. Large, brown; firm; best quality, hardy.

Garber. Similar to Keiffer, but a month earlier.

Anjou. Brown blush, medium; fine, table. Ripe just before Keiffer.

Keiffer. Very vigorous, prolific; fine, low; very large; an excellent pear for canning; rarely blights or fails to bear.

Quinces

Plant 10 to 12 feet apart each way. Quinces need very rich, deep, well-drained soil; they are better for careful culture.

| | Each | Per 12 | Per 100 |
|---|--------|--------|---------|
| Packed and on cars at Denison | \$0.15 | \$1.50 | \$10.00 |
| Packed and prepaid to your depot (in \$5 orders or more)... | .20 | 1.75 | 11.50 |

Meech. Very fine and prolific; none better in growth or quality of fruit.

Apricots

Plant 18 feet apart each way, requiring 135 trees per acre. Succeed best in limestone soil; bloom very early in spring. Should be treated like peaches. Very successful in most parts of the West on high ground.

PRICES. See full explanation under paragraphs 17 and 18, inside cover page.

| | 3 to 4 ft. | | | 4 to 5 ft. | | |
|-----------------------|------------|--------|---------|------------|--------|---------|
| | Each | Doz. | 100 | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| F. O. B. Denison..... | \$0.20 | \$2.00 | \$15.00 | \$0.25 | \$2.50 | \$20.00 |
| Prepaid | .25 | 2.40 | 17.00 | .30 | 3.00 | 23.00 |

Royal. Early; large, excellent, one of the very best.

Moorpark. Medium, large, excellent.

Peach. Slightly larger than Moorpark; roundish; yellow orange, with brownish orange cheek; rich, juicy and highly flavored. Ripens with Moorpark.

Early Golden. Medium, productive, early, light yellow.

Cluster. This valuable variety is claimed to have never missed bearing any season since its introduction. Originated in Texas from seed of Russian apricot.

Cherries

Plant 18 feet apart each way, requiring 135 trees per acre. Require very best drouth-resisting soil.

PRICES. See full explanation under paragraphs 17 and 18, inside cover page.

| | Each | Per 12 | Per 100 |
|------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| F. O. B. Denison | \$0.30 | \$3.00 | \$22.00 |
| Prepaid | .35 | 3.50 | 25.00 |

Early Richmond. An old, popular, reliable variety; very productive.

Baldwin. New. From Kansas. Does finely in the dry West and Southwest.

New Century. Specially adapted to the Southwest.

English Morello. Similar to Early Richmond; later.

Montmorency. Large, round, bright red, acid. Tree hardy and bears early. Good market variety and fine for preserving.

Figs

Hardy in South Texas. In North Texas unprotected tops will sometimes winter kill, but when frozen tops are cut off, new shoots will come and bear fruit late in summer of same season. Like rich garden soil. Plant 10 feet apart.

PRICES. 1-year Trees.

| | Each | Per 12 | Per 100 |
|---------------|--------|--------|---------|
| F. O. B. | \$0.20 | \$2.25 | \$17.50 |
| Prepaid | .25 | 2.60 | 20.00 |

Magnolia (Dalmatian). Large, light yellow with slightly brown cheek. Of excellent quality.

Mulberries

Plant 20 to 25 feet apart, requiring 109 trees per acre. Flourish in any soil or situation.

| | PRICES | | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------|--------|--------|---|--------|--------|
| | Packed F. O. B. Denison | | | Prepaid if in orders of \$5.00 or more | | |
| | Each | Doz. | 100 | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| 1 yr., 2 to 3 ft. | \$0 10 | \$1 00 | \$8 00 | \$0 12 | \$1 25 | \$9 00 |
| 1 yr., 3 to 4 ft. | 15 | 1 50 | 12 00 | 17 | 1 75 | 13 00 |
| 1 yr., 4 to 5 ft. | 20 | 2 00 | 15 00 | 25 | 2 50 | 17 00 |

Munson. One of the largest, most prolific and best mulberries of the Russian class. Originated by us, selected from among thousands of varieties grown from seed. The branches in fruit look like ropes of big berries. Earlier than Hicks.

Hicks Everbearing. Profuse bearer of fruit for three months; fine grower for shade; the best of all trees for the fowl yard, as the fowls greedily eat the berries. Later than Munson.

Plums

Plant 18 feet apart each way, requiring 135 trees per acre. Succeed on thinner land than the peach, with more clay, and thrive where the peach will. All succeed well nearly everywhere.

Read Plums and Plum Culture (Waugh), \$1.50.

| | PRICES | | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|--------|---------|---|--------|---------|
| | Packed F. O. B. Denison | | | Prepaid if in orders of \$5.00 or more | | |
| | Each | Doz. | 100 | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| (a) 2 to 3 ft..... | \$0 15 | \$1 50 | \$12 00 | \$0 16 | \$1 75 | \$13 00 |
| (b) 3 to 4 ft..... | 20 | 2 00 | 15 00 | 22 | 2 50 | 17 00 |
| (c) 4 to 5 ft..... | 25 | 2 50 | 18 00 | 30 | 3 00 | 21 00 |

Gonzales. Fruit very large, meaty, of a brilliant red; finest of flavor; good shipper and keeper. Tree very strong and immensely productive. Very valuable.

Abundance. (Botan.) Vigorous, upright; large, purple, good; very prolific, sure; best of all Japan varieties.

Burbank. Very vigorous, spreading; very large purple; profitable.

Wickson. One of Burbank's most remarkable hybrids, between Kelsey and Simon Plum; very large, heart-shaped; dark crimson; firm, of finest quality.

Bloom very early. Nothing finer in appearance or quality is known among plums.

Golden. A hybrid between Abundance with some American variety; very prolific and satisfactory. Large, round, golden yellow.

America. A hybrid of the Robinson with the Abundance, by Luther Burbank in 1898. Tree very thrifty, symmetrical, spreading; fruit medium to large, bright golden ground with pink cheek, dotted white; flesh firm, stone medium to large, cling. Considered one of Burbank's best productions. Very valuable.

Peaches

Plant 18 feet apart each way, requiring 135 trees per acre. Thrive best on high, well-drained sandy loam, with clay sub-soil, but do well in black lands.

| Prices—Except where Noted. See full explanation under paragraphs 17 and 18, inside front cover. | PRICES | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|--------|--------|---|--------|--------|
| | Packed F. O. B. Denison | | | Prepaid if in orders of \$5.00 or more | | |
| | Each | Doz. | 100 | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| (a) 2 to 3 ft..... | \$0 10 | \$1 00 | \$8 00 | \$0 11 | \$1 20 | \$9 00 |
| (b) 3 to 4 ft..... | 15 | 1 50 | 10 00 | 17 | 1 75 | 12 00 |
| (c) 4 to 5 ft..... | 20 | 2 00 | 12 00 | 25 | 2 50 | 15 00 |

EXPLANATION OF DESCRIPTIONS

The varieties in this list have been critically tested by us along with numerous other kinds in one or other of five successive test orchards planted within the past 34 years in different soils and situations, the last test including all the varieties having been made this season (1910). Not a variety is included except the very best of each season of white, yellow, cling and free stone for each ripening. Desirable qualities in tree and fruit have determined the selections. The varieties are mentioned in the order in which they ripen.

The description generally gives the origin, productiveness of tree; the character of glands on leaf stem are indicated by the letters **g** or **r**, **g** meaning round or globose, **r** meaning notched or reniform; following the letters indicating the size of glands, are letters indicating the size of the flower, **s** for small, **m** for medium, **l** for large and **vl** for very large. Then following the letters indicating the size of the flower are figures indicating the date of blooming for the season (1908) in which occurred no frosts or other conditions to interfere with the regular succession

of flowering. It has been observed that varieties having large flowers and blooming late are more certain bearers than those having small flowers and blooming early. The date is indicated by figures which are the dates in March that they bloomed in (1908) season; for example, 2-9 means March 2d to March 9th. The dates given will not be the same every year, but they will indicate the relative dates of one variety with another. In describing size and shape, figures are used, the first meaning the transverse diameter, the second the diameter from stem to apex in inches; for example, $2 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, indicate slightly oblong shape; 2×2 would indicate a round peach. The descriptions are made from good average specimens.

The varieties succeeding best in South Texas possess blood of the Chinese strain, among which are Yellow Swan, Early Wheeler, Dr. Burton, Carman, Gov. Hogg, Mamie Ross, Family Favorite, Superb, General Lee, Munson Cling, Elberta, Munson Free, Sylphide, Bequett Free, Blanchard Cling and Barnes. The entire list are successful for all other parts of the State. This list cannot be excelled.

PERIOD I—MAY 20 to JUNE 5

Victor. (N. T. Pirtle, Smith Co., Tex.) Productive. **r. l.** 1-7. Size 2×2 . White with attractive blush cheek. Ripens thruout, which is not usual with extra early varieties such as Alexander. Better in quality than Alexander. Semi-cling, seed small.

Mayflower. (North Carolina.) Red all over; large, nearly free.

Yellow Swan. (C. W. Wood, Smith Co., Tex.) Productive. **r. l.** 1-6. Size $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$. Apex flat. Skin yellow with bright crimson cheeks. Flesh yellow free when fully ripe and firm. Quality the best of its season. Seed medium. Almost identical in every particular with Arp Beauty, and not wishing to burden our list with too many varieties we retain the one which we think the more preferable, the Yellow Swan.

Early Wheeler. (E. W. Kirkpatrick, Collin Co., Tex.) Prolific. **r. l.** 2-9. Size $2 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$. White blush cheek, flesh white, extra firm and of better quality than Alexander with true cling-stone flavor. The best shipper among early varieties. Cling.

PERIOD II—JUNE 1 to JUNE 10

Dewey. (J. D. Husted, Ga.) Productive. **r. l.** 2-9. Size $2 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$. Skin orange yellow, nearly covered with dark crimson, more fuzzy than Alexander and resists rot better. Flesh yellow, moderately firm, free when fully ripe. Better in quality than any ripening earlier. Seed small.

Hynes Surprise. (E. F. Hynes, Mo.) Very prolific. **g. l.** 5-14: Size 2×2 , apex small, pointed, without tit. Skin creamy white, little fuzzy, covered with dots and mottlings of pinkish crimson. Flesh white, free when well ripened. In quality equal to Dewey. Little attacked by rot. Seed small.

Dr. Burton. (Dr. E. L. Burton, Grayson Co., Tex.) Very vigorous and prolific. **g. l.** 1-6. Size $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$. Small tit

with sharp apex. Skin rather fuzzy, clear light creamy, mostly covered with pinkish red in dots, pencilings and blushes; brighter and more attractive than Mamie Ross. Flesh white, streaked with pink, much firmer and better in quality than Mamie Ross, in fact, the best ripening so early. Seed medium.

Mamie Ross. (John Ross, Dallas Co., Tex.) Sure, prolific. **r. l.** 1-7. Size $2\frac{1}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$, small tit with small point. Skin rather fuzzy, creamy white with red cheek, not so highly colored as Dr. Burton. Flesh white, rather soft, of fair quality, semi-cling. Seed medium. Has proven a profitable market peach.

PERIOD III—JUNE 10 to JUNE 20

Carman. (J. W. Stubenrauch, Limestone Co., Tex.) Very vigorous, sure and prolific. **r. l.** 2-9. Size $2\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$, small tit. Skin creamy covered with stripes and splashes of crimson, not quite so bright as Dr. Burton, rather fuzzy. Flesh of better quality than Mamie Ross. The best peach of its season. Nearly free. Seed medium. A very valuable commercial variety.

Gov. Hogg. (Cherokee Co., Tex.) **r. vl.** 4-11. Size $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$. Little or no tit. Color very similar to Carman. Flesh white, quality equal to Carman. Free stone, seed medium. A splendid peach.

Bishop. (Mr. Bishop, Kan.) **g. m.** 2-9. Size $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$, small tit. Skin creamy yellow, almost entirely covered with rosy crimson, fuzz short and thin. Flesh white tinted faintly pink. Firmest and best in quality up to its season, and probably the handsomest. Less subject to rot than Alexander, but rather more than Carman or Gov. Hogg. Freestone when fully ripe, seed medium.

Champion. White flesh; similar to Carman.

PERIOD IV—JUNE 20 to JULY 1

Slappy. (S. H. Rumph, Ga.) Prolific. **r. m.** 3-9. Size $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$, tit large, suture distinct, sides uneven. Skin quite fuzzy,

rich lemon yellow, more than half covered with crimson. A bright showy peach. Flesh yellow with little red at stone, firm as Elberta, of better quality, perfectly free. Seed medium. The finest commercial peach; earlier than Elberta.

Mountain Rose. (Morris Co., N. J.) Productive. g. m. 1-8. Size $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$, without tit, suture distinct, sides nearly equal. Skin fuzzy, creamy almost covered with rosy crimson, a very handsome peach, quite resistant to rot. Flesh firm, rich, juicy, of high quality, nearly equal to Slappy, white red at stone. Perfectly free, seed medium. A well known favorite.

Family Favorite. (W. H. Locke, Fannin Co., Tex.) From Chinese Cling crossed with some other good peach. Productive. g. m. 1-7. Size $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$, small tit. Skin quite fuzzy, clear creamy white with rich pink blush on one side. Flesh white, tint of red at stone, free, excellent quality. Seed medium. Introduced by us in 1880, and has become a valuable standard.

Belle of Georgia. White, with red cheek, fine flavor. Good canner.

Hiley. Comes from Georgia as one of their leaders.

Hynds Yellow. (Fulton Co., Ga.) Prolific. g. s. 1-7. Size $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$, distinct small tit. Skin orange mostly covered with bright crimson, fuzzy. Flesh yellow, fine grained, high quality, firm, freestone. Seed small.

PERIOD V—JULY 1 to JULY 15

Superb. (T. V. Munson, Tex.) From seed of Early Rivers crossed with Mountain Rose. Vigorous and prolific, one of the most resistant against late frosts. g. vl. 4-10. Size $2\frac{1}{3} \times 2\frac{1}{3}$, tit very small or wanting. Skin creamy white, one-third to one-half covered with bright crimson. Flesh white with very little red at seed, firm, of best quality, freestone. Seed small.

Gen. Lee. (P. J. Berckmans, Ga.) Sure and prolific. r. vl. 1-9. Size $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$, tit broad and short. Skin creamy, one-half next to stem covered with mottled dull red, little fuzz, much resembling Chinese Cling. Flesh white, red at stone, cling, quality excellent, firmer and better than Chinese Cling. Seed rather large.

Munson Cling. (T. V. Munson, Tex.) From seed of Elberta. Equally prolific with Elberta. r. m. 4-11. Size $2\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$, tit broad, short, suture distinct, sides nearly equal. Skin fuzzy, orange yellow, half covered with bright crimson mot-

ting. Flesh yellow, firm as Elberta, of better quality, juicy. The showiest cling of its season, and the best. Seed large.

Elberta. (S. H. Rumph, Ga.) Cross of Chinese Cling with Crawford Early. Sure and prolific. r. m. 1-8. Size $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$ to nearly globose when fully developed, the largest specimens measuring 3×3 having little or no tit, suture shallow, sides nearly equal. Skin little fuzzy, orange yellow, more or less covered with crimson according to soil and exposure. Flesh firm, of fair to good quality, sometimes a little bitterish. Freestone. Seed large. The leading commercial variety.

Chinese Cling. (Originated from seed brought from Shanghai, China.) Spreading habit, healthy, not very prolific. r. vl. 1-9. Size $2\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{7}{8}$ up to $3 \times 3\frac{1}{8}$ or larger; in average size probably the largest peach in cultivation. Skin creamy with short fuzz, mottlings of dull red covering one-third to one-half of surface next stem. Flesh white with little red at seed, tender, very juicy, sprightly subacid. It is the parent of more fine commercial varieties than any other peach in cultivation, and yet not a valuable commercial variety itself.

PERIOD VI—JULY 15 to AUGUST 1

Bequett Free. (Calif.) Prolific. dbl. r. s. 2-9. Size $2\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$, suture indistinct, sides equal. Skin creamy, mostly covered with clear red of fine appearance. Flesh white with little red next pit, firm of high quality, free. Seed medium.

Tiebout. (V. J. Tiebout, Ellis Co., Tex.) r. m. 1-9. Size $2\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$, tit prominent. Skin medium fuzzy, rich orange, mostly covered with bright crimson, handsome. Flesh rich yellow, firm, juicy, of best quality. Slightly red at seed. Seed medium.

Gold Dust. (J. C. Evans, Mo.) Prolific. r. s. 4-9. Size $2\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{3}{8}$, tit small. Skin quite fuzzy, orange, mostly covered with bright crimson, handsome. Flesh orange, very firm, a little red at stone, best quality, cling.

Munson Free. (T. V. Munson, Tex.) More certain and prolific than Elberta, r. m. 2-9. Size $2\frac{5}{8} \times 3$, tit small, suture distinct, slightly larger on one side. Skin quite fuzzy, greenish yellow, mostly covered with crimson. Higher color and better quality than Elberta. Flesh yellow, red near pit, firm, good to very good quality. Seed medium.

Sylphide. (Miss.) From seed of Chinese Cling. r. vl. 1-9. Size $2\frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{3}{4}$, no tit, suture shallow. Skin creamy, quite fuzzy, mottled dull red on one side near base. Flesh white with little red at

stone, firmer and better in quality than Chinese Cling, very juicy and sweet. Sure and prolific. Cling.

Blanchard. (C. C. F. Blanchard, Mitchell Co., Tex.) Of Chinese Cling type. **r. vl. 1-10.** Size $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3$, tit broad, suture deep, sides unequal. Skin greenish cream, mottled with dull red, little fuzzy. Flesh greenish white next skin, dark crimson next seed, very firm of rich quality when fully ripe. Very attractive.

Orange Cling. r. s. 4-11. Size $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$, tit prominent, suture distinct, sides nearly equal. Skin little fuzzy, clear rich lemon yellow with slight blush. Flesh firm, clear yellow to seed, best quality. Cling. Seed small, brown.

PERIOD VII—AUGUST

The ripening period of late varieties of peaches cannot be definitely given as they will vary much from year to year according to weather conditions. We have known the following varieties to vary as much as three to six weeks. We name them as near the average date as possible.

Columbia. (Mr. Cox, Ga.) Indian type. **r. l. 5-9.** Size $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$. Skin mottled brown, underlaid with dull orange yellow. Flesh rich, yellow, buttery, high quality, free.

Crimson Beauty. (T. V. Munson, Tex.) **r. s. 1-8.** Size $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$. Skin creamy with crimson surface. Flesh white, of best quality. Cling.

Ringgold. (Wilkins, N. J.) Seedling of Heath Cling and an improvement on that variety. Productive. **r. s. 1-8.** Size $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$. Skin creamy white with streaks of blush near stem end. Flesh white to the seed, of best quality and sweet. Cling.

Henrietta. (Levy Late. Originated in Ky.) **r. s. 4-10.** Size $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$, tit prominent. Skin orange yellow, with crimson cheek. Flesh yellow, firm, sweet and of high quality. Cling. Very handsome.

Raisin Cling. (Coweta Co., Ga.) Supposed Columbia x Heath cross. **r. l. 3-12.**

Size 2×2 . Skin dull white, covered with mottled reddish brown. Flesh white, tinted with red. The finest quality of any cling known to us. Fine for sweet pickles.

Salway. (Thos. Rivers, England.) **r. s. 4-12.** Size $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$. Skin rich yellow, covered with crimson. Flesh rich buttery yellow, fine for canning. Free.

Dulce. (Dulce Murray, Grayson Co., Tex.) **r. l. 4-11.** Size $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$. Skin orange yellow, covered with crimson. Flesh buttery yellow, rich and of best quality. Free.

Barnes. (Barnes Parker, Bell Co., Tex.) Productive. Contain Indian and Mexican blood. Very sure and prolific. **r. l. 1-8.** Size $1\frac{7}{8} \times 2$. Skin dull yellow, covered with reddish brown mottlings. Flesh yellow with red next to seed. Cling.

PERIOD VIII—SEPTEMBER AND LATER

The varieties named below generally ripen in September, but, as with all late varieties, the season will vary. Some seasons those included in this ripening will hold on until October while in other seasons they will ripen in the latter part of August.

Bell October. (C. C. Bell, Denton Co., Tex.) **r. l. 3-12.** Size $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$. Skin rich yellow, with red cheek. Flesh yellow of highest quality. Free.

Bonanza. (T. V. Munson, Tex.) Sure and productive and in drouthy seasons will carry its crop to maturity, the best of the late varieties although the specimens will be small if there be drouth. **r. s. 1-9.** Size $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$, tit prominent and broad, suture distinct, sides unequal. Skin creamy white, with blush on one side near stem end. Flesh pure white with red around seed, firm, free. Seed small.

Success. (T. V. Munson, Tex.) Ripe late in October; large, yellow, free, fine quality.

Seedling Pecan Trees

Grown from selected seed from an isolated tree bearing fine choice large nuts.

| AGE | PRICES | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|--------|--------|---|--------|--------|
| | Packed F. O. B. Denison | | | Prepaid if in orders of \$5.00 or more | | |
| | Each | Doz. | 100 | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| 1 yr., 1 to 2 ft..... | \$0 10 | \$1 00 | \$7 00 | \$0 11 | \$1 25 | \$8 00 |
| 2 yr., 2 to 4 ft..... | 20 | 2 00 | 14 00 | 25 | 2 50 | 17 00 |

Pecan Trees---Grafted Varieties

| SIZE | PRICES | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------------------|--------|---------|---|--------|---------|
| | Packed F. O. B. Denison | | | Prepaid if in orders of \$5.00 or more | | |
| | Each | Doz. | 100 | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| 1 to 2 ft..... | \$0 60 | \$7 00 | \$55 00 | \$0 65 | \$7 50 | \$57 00 |
| 2 to 3 ft..... | 75 | 8 00 | 60 00 | 80 | 8 50 | 65 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft..... | 1 06 | 10 00 | 75 00 | 1 00 | 11 00 | 80 00 |

Schley. Size medium to large, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches long; oblong, somewhat flattened; light reddish brown with a few small markings of purplish brown; shell thin, separating easily from the kernel; kernel full, plump, bright yellowish brown in color; flavor rich, nutty, in quality one of the best. Tree a good grower and on the whole a very excellent variety.

Stuart. Nuts large or very large, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches long, oblong with brownish shell strongly marked with dark color. Shell of medium thickness and of very good cracking quality. Kernel full, plump, bright colored. In quality one of the best, the flavor being rich and sweet. A heavy bearer. Tree a strong grower, reaching an immense size, with large foliage.

Van Deman. Large to very large, from $1\frac{7}{8}$ to $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches long, rather slender, pointed at both ends. Color red-

dish brown with purplish brown markings. Shell of medium thickness; cracking quality excellent. Kernel full and plump, bright brownish yellow; flavor sweet and good. Tree is vigorous, healthy with large bright foliage. Altogether one of the most desirable varieties.

Red River. Good commercial size; good quality. Found on Red River. Good for planting in more northern regions.

Texas Prolific. One of Mr. E. E. Riesiers' productions. Long, $1\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{7}{8}$. Shell thin. Quality best.

Halbert. Nearly round, very thin shell, large yield of kernel. Found by H. A. Halbert of Coleman.

Moneymaker. Large, round, kernel comes out whole. Heavy bearer.

Pabst. Similar to Stuart. A leading commercial variety.

Japanese Persimmons

| | PRICES | | | |
|--|---------------------|--------|---|--------|
| | F. O. B. Denison | | Prepaid, if in orders of \$5.00 or more | |
| | Each | Doz. | Each | Doz. |
| Leading named varieties..... | \$0 30 | \$3 00 | \$0 35 | \$3 50 |
| 1-year Seedling Trees grown from seed of the best chocolate flesh varieties..... | 20 | 2 00 | 22 | 2 25 |
| 1-year Seedling Trees, grown from seed of the best yellow flesh varieties | 20 | 2 00 | 22 | 2 25 |

Josephine (American Honey) Persimmon

We have a tree of the native Persimmon found wild in Missouri by Samuel Miller and by him named Josephine, bearing profusely of large, clear honey-colored fruit of finest quality, preferred by all to even the finest Japanese kinds. The tree was moved into our grounds among the Japan varieties, and continues to fruit abundantly. It has few small seeds in comparison with most varieties. All things considered it is the finest Persimmon known to us. We annually grow some trees from seeds of this. About one-half of the seedling American Persimmons bear fruit, the others are male; hence in filling orders we put in two trees for every one ordered. **PRICE:** 10c each; \$1.00 per 12, prepaid; 90c per 12, f. o. b. Denison.

Kawakami Persimmon

A hybrid of one of the best Japanese with the Josephine. Fruit 2 in. in diameter. Have 1-year Seedling Trees of the Kawakami at 20c each; \$2.00 per doz. Have no grafted trees this season.

Raspberries

Plant same distance as Blackberries. Need best drouth-resisting soil, on eastern or northern slope.

PRICES

| | Doz. | 100 |
|---|--------|--------|
| F. O. B. Denison | \$0.50 | \$2.50 |
| Prepaid, in orders of \$5.00 or more..... | .60 | 3.00 |

BLACK-CAPS

Kansas. A very large excellent fruited black-cap, one of the best for a dry, hot climate.

RED VARIETIES

Cardinal. Very vigorous and prolific, dark red, very large. Originated in Kansas. Succeeding very well here. One of the most profitable varieties.

Elaeagnus Longipes, Goumi

Here is a magnificent shrub, with leaves dark green above and silvery beneath, perfectly hardy, bearing a crimson, cherry-like fruit (with one small, long seed), of refreshing, tart flavor, making an immense crop every year, ripening in May here.

PRICE. 50 cents each.

Blackberries

Plant 2 feet apart in rows, rows 7 feet apart, requiring 3,112 plants per acre. Succeed anywhere.

Read Fuller's Small Fruit Culturist. Price, \$1.50.

| VARIETIES IN SUCCESSION | PRICES | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|--------|---------|---|--------|---------|
| | Packed F. O. B. Denison | | | Prepaid if in orders of \$5.00 or more | | |
| | Doz. | 100 | 1000 | Doz. | 100 | 1000 |
| Sorsby May. A blackberry larger than Early Harvest and of better quality, and ripens about a week earlier. Very productive and a good shipper; very valuable on account of its extreme earliness. | \$0 50 | \$1 50 | \$12 00 | \$0 75 | \$2 00 | \$14 00 |
| Dallas. Very vigorous, drooping, thorny, productive, large, fine. This is proving to be a very valuable market variety | 35 | 1 00 | 8 00 | 50 | 1 25 | 10 00 |
| Robison. Very vigorous, upright, prolific, uniformly very large; of best quality. Sells at the highest market price. Originated by Willard Robison, at Cisco, Tex. It has fruited here for a number of years, and has proven itself one of the most valuable varieties in cultivation. It endures the climatic hardships most excellently..... | 50 | 1 50 | 10 00 | 75 | 2 00 | 12 00 |
| DEWBERRY | | | | | | |
| Mayes. (Austin's Improved, Austin-Mayes.) Very large, fine, early, prolific. | 35 | 1 25 | 8 00 | 50 | 1 50 | 10 00 |

Strawberries

Plant 16 inches apart in rows, rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, requiring 9,000 plants per acre. Deep loamy, sandy soil, with clay sub-soil is preferable.

Read Fuller's Strawberry Culturist. Price, 25 cents.

Our plants are not like those handled by many growers—weak, old and mixed—but young, vigorous and pure. The very best varieties by actual test for the Southwest. Handled in the very best manner. We test nearly all varieties of any promise as they come out. The following are the cream for this climate.

The varieties are named in the order of ripening. Staminate kinds will bear alone. Pistillate varieties will require a staminate variety to be planted near them to pollinate them. S—Staminate. P—Pistillate.

| | PRICES | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|--------|--------|---|--------|--------|
| | Packed F. O. B. Denison | | | Prepaid if in orders of \$5.00 or more | | |
| | Doz. | 100 | 1000 | Doz. | 100 | 1000 |
| Excelsior. (S) Medium size, dark red, almost round, fine shipper and an extra early sort | \$0 25 | \$0 60 | \$4 00 | \$0 30 | \$0 85 | \$5 00 |
| Lady Thompson. (S) Blunt, top-shaped, medium to large, bright red..... | 25 | 60 | 4 00 | 30 | 85 | 5 00 |
| Klondike. (S) Large, blood red skin and flesh, fine flavor peculiar to itself... | 25 | 60 | 4 00 | 30 | 85 | 5 00 |
| Bubach. (P) Very large, light red, fine for family use where large berries are wanted | 35 | 75 | 5 00 | 40 | 1 00 | 6 00 |
| Parker Earle. (S) Berry conical, large, with a neck; glossy, scarlet crimson. Needs rich, well-drained soil; does best in hill culture | 50 | 1 00 | ----- | 60 | 1 20 | ----- |



Grapes

We Lead all Competitors in This Field

The Grapes have constantly been the most certain and profitable of any fruits that we have grown.

Plant 8 feet apart in rows, rows 9 feet apart; requiring 605 vines per acre.
Read Foundations of American Grape Culture. Price, \$3.00.

PRICES

Unless 1-year vines are especially ordered, we will fill all orders with 2-year vines, if in stock; if no 2-year vines of the variety ordered, will send first-class 1-year. No difference in price between the 2 and 1-year vines.

| VARIETIES { On following pages are described in order of ripening. (Here grouped according to prices.) | PRICES | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|--------|--------|---|--------|--------|
| | Packed F. O. B. Denison | | | Prepaid if in orders of \$5.00 or more | | |
| | Each | Doz. | 100 | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| (1) Concord | \$0 10 | \$0 75 | \$3 00 | \$0 12 | \$0 85 | \$3 75 |
| (2) Moore's Early, Brighton, Delaware, Salem, Lindley, Niagara, Catawba, Triumph, Goethe | 10 | 75 | 5 00 | 12 | 85 | 5 75 |
| (3) Captain, America, Carman, Gold Coin, Fern, R. W. Munson, Moore Diamond .. | 15 | 1 00 | 6 00 | 16 | 1 10 | 6 75 |
| (4) Beacon, Brilliant, Champanel, Cloeta, Headlight, Manito, Lukfata, Muench, Rommel, Valhalla, Wapanuka, Xlnta, Green Mountain, Campbell Early, Winchell, Herbemont, Bell | 15 | 1 00 | 7 00 | 17 | 1 10 | 8 00 |
| (5) Albania, Bailey, Ben Hur, Extra, Manson, Mericadel, Wine King, Xenia, Red Giant, Jacquez | 15 | 1 50 | 10 00 | 17 | 1 60 | 11 00 |
| (6) Hopkins, Blondin, Husmann, Delakins, Hernito, President, Dr. Collier.... | 30 | 2 50 | 20 00 | 32 | 2 65 | 21 00 |
| (7) Armalaga, Captivator | 75 | 5 00 | 40 00 | 75 | 5 00 | 40 00 |
| (8) Krause, Ellen Scott, Last Rose, Cream, Edna, Ladano, Lomanto, Latania, Longfellow, Ronaldo, Salamander, Nitodal... | 1 00 | 8 00 | 60 00 | 1 00 | 8 00 | 60 00 |
| Vinifera varieties, see page 23. | | | | | | |
| Muscadines, see page 24. | | | | | | |

NAMED AND DESCRIBED IN ORDER OF RIPENING.

All bearing grapes have one of two kinds of flowers—both kinds are pistillate, but one has perfect stamens and will bear alone; the other has imperfect stamens and will require a perfect stamen variety blooming at the same time planted near to render the imperfect stamen variety fruitful. Some of the best varieties are those having imperfect stamens. In the following descriptions characters are given after

the name of the variety which will indicate to the reader the kind of flower and date of flowering. So in selecting mates for the imperfect stamen kinds, select those varieties with perfect stamens, blooming within three days earlier or at same time. The perfect flowering kinds are indicated with an inverted comma ('); the imperfect stamen kinds with the normal comma (,). The date of flowering is indicated immediately after the comma. As all grapes bloom here in April and May these two letters, (A) for April, and (M) for May are used, the figures following these letters indicate the date in that month.

All dates mentioned are for Denison. While they will vary in other sections, the relative position will remain the same.

To our customers and friends in the Panhandle and Llano Estacado of Texas who wish to make suitable selections of varieties, we refer them to Texas Department of Agriculture Bulletin No. 12, entitled "The Panhandle and Llano Estacado of Texas." This report is made by the Department's special agent, Prof. F. W. Malley. On pages 92 to 95 of this report will be found the successful and non-successful grapes as tried in the various parts of that section of the State. Among the many successful varieties are those of our origin and introduction. This bulletin can be had free by addressing the Commissioner of Agriculture, Austin, Texas, giving the number and title of bulletin wanted.

Our New England customers are likewise referred to Massachusetts Horticultural Society's Report, 1908, pages 203-215.

All the varieties possessing Post-Oak blood, in order to get best results in cropping, should be treated the same as Herbemont, that is, plant wide apart, as much as twelve to sixteen feet in the rows, and have long arm pruning. They do especially well upon the Munson Canopy Trellis, mentioned in Foundations of American Grape Culture, page 224. Distance apart to plant and kind of pruning required for best results are mentioned with each variety.

PERIOD I—LAST OF JUNE

Pearl of Csaba. (See under Vinifera list, page 23.

Headlight. (A19) Hybrid of Moyer with Brilliant. Vine slender, but more robust than Delaware, and making much longer vines, less attacked by mildew, leaves resembling those of Brilliant, but not so large; clusters small to medium, very compact, shouldered; berries clear, dark red, globular, medium or above in size, very persistent. Skin thin, tough; pulp tender, very sweet, almost equal to Delaware in quality and the finest in quality of any American grape ripening so early. Seeds few. Well adapted to most any soil and in most parts of the United States. Illustrated on page 146 Foundations of American Grape Culture. Price, group 4, page 13.

PERIOD II—JULY 1 to 10

Moore Early. (A17) Bunch medium, compact, little shouldered. Berry very large, black. Skin tougher than Concord, pulp firmer than Concord, but the best Labrusca ripening at this time, ripening just after Champion which is discarded on account of its poor quality. Not recommended for the extreme South, but much liked in the North for an early market grape. Price, group 2, page 13.

Campbell Early. (A15) Hybrid of Concord, Moore Early and Muscat-Ham-

burg. Cluster large, shouldered, berry very large, black, slightly ovoid. Better in quality than Concord, but equally as foxy. Price, group 4, page 13.

Manito. (A20) Hybrid of America and Brilliant. Growth very similar to America, endures extremes of climate very well. Clusters long, cylindrical, rather open, with long peduncle; flowers perfect, bears well alone, but better among other kinds blooming with it, very prolific; berries medium, globular, persistent, dark purple, with white specks; very distinct and unique in appearance; skin thin and tough, pulp very tender, juicy, sweet and agreeable, parting from the seeds with ease. Ripens very early, about with Moore Early, packs beautifully and ships excellently. A very profitable market grape, also a good wine grape. Adapted for general North and South. 8 to 10 feet, medium arms. Illustrated on page 194, Foundations of American Grape Culture. Price, group 4, page 13.

Lomanto. (A20) Hybrid of Salado and Malaga. Vine vigorous, prolific, healthy, no rot nor mildew; leaf medium having little pubescence; cluster above medium, conical, properly compact; berry very persistent, medium to large, spherical, dark purple or black, skin thin, tough; pulp melting, excellent quality; juice claret red. Valuable for limy soils and hot climate. See note under Nitodal. Price, group 8, page 13.

Green Mountain. ('A17) Apparently Niagara-Delaware hybrid. Clusters same shape, but larger than that of Delaware. Berries medium, slightly ovoid, greenish white; skin thin and tender, but not given to cracking; pulp tender, very sweet and high quality. Very prolific. Hardy and well adapted to North, and does well in Texas, when not subjected to too great a drouth. Price, group 4, page 13.

Brilliant. ('A17) Lindley x Delaware.) Growth strong. Vine endures winters anywhere up to 15 degrees below zero. Endures Texas climate well. Clusters large, cylindrical, or somewhat conical, often shouldered, open to compact. Berries large, globular, light to dark red, translucent, with a thin bloom, very handsome when well ripened; skin thin, rather tender, but seldom cracks; pulp meaty, yet very tender, melting, and delicious, usually preferred for table and eating fresh to Delaware, with which it outsells 5 to 10 cents per eight pound basket in the markets where it is known. Seeds readily part from the pulp. Ripens just before the Delaware and yields on an average fully twice as much. It ships about equally as well or better than Concord. Its foliage is less attacked by mildew than Delaware, and spraying with Bordeaux mixture will entirely prevent this. Endures heat and drouth fairly well, much better than Concord. Making a fine record in Georgia, as well as in Texas. Adapted South and North. Fine reports of it from New York. Eight feet, short arm pruning, as described on page 226, Foundations of American Grape Culture, illustrated page 163, same book. Price, group 4, page 13.

Brighton. (A16) Having imperfect flower, Brilliant makes a good pollinator. Cluster large, fairly compact; berry medium to large, bright red; skin thin; pulp tender, of fine quality. Succeeds Texas to Michigan. Not much subject to mildew, but sensitive to Black Rot which can be easily held in check with the Bordeaux Mixture spray (page 236, Foundations of American Grape Culture). Price, group 2, page 13.

President. ('A18) Pure seedling of Herbert. Has a much better vine which is strong, healthy and prolific. Flower perfect. Cluster medium, compact; berry large, black, persistent, does not crack. Ripens with Moore's Early and of far more value in the South than that variety. Quality excellent, much better than Concord. Recommended for

the latitude from Texas to 40 degrees north. Price, group 6, page 13.

PERIOD III—JULY 10 to 20

Winchell. ('A17) Sometimes confused with the Green Mountain, but the true Winchell is a distinct variety. Cluster and berry larger than Green Mountain, and of yellowish white. Price, group 4, page 13.

Captivator. ('A18) A cross of Herbert with Meladel, that is a combination of Rogers No. 44, his best black grape, Delaware, Goethe, and Lindley. The growth is fairly vigorous, foliage less attacked by mildew than Delaware. Very prolific. Cluster above medium, cylindrical. Berry large, round, very persistent, of a beautiful bright translucent pinkish red, no handsomer grape grown. Skin thin, tough, without cracking. Pulp melting, of exceedingly delicious flavor, nothing superior. Seeds 1 to 2. Sugar of juice on Oechsles scale 85 to 95; acid per mill 6½. We think this grape will make a marvelous record over a very extensive region. Should prove hardy as far north as central Illinois, Ohio, and in Massachusetts. In beauty and quality we are sure it is the finest grape yet produced in America. Ripens with Delaware. Price, group 7, page 13.

Delaware. ('A20) Full historic description, page 143. Foundations of American Grape Culture, and illustrated on page 145, same book. Cluster medium, berry medium, bright red, juicy and of high quality. Succeeds well in the South. Does not rot, but needs spraying to ward off Downy Mildew. Price, group 2, page 13.

Ladano. (M4) Hybrid of Salado and Headlight. Vine vigorous, healthy, foliage similar to that of Headlight; cluster medium, compact; berry medium or above, dark, clear purplish-red, translucent, round; skin thin, tough; pulp tender, melting, rich, pure and sweet; seeds few. Fine for hot climate and limy soils. See note under Nitodal. Price, group 8, page 13.

Delakins. ('A20) A cross of Delago with Perkins, that is a combination of Delaware, Goethe and Perkins. It has the robustness of Perkins, the handsome cluster of the Delaware, but larger, and the size and shape of the berry of the Perkins with the bright red of the Delaware. The berries are persistent, and in quality approaching the Delaware. It is very prolific and a splendid market

and table grape. It should succeed over the same range of country as does the Delaware and owing to its greater resistance to mildew and its fine market qualities this variety will probably become popular. Ripens with Delaware. Price, group 6, page 13.

Moore's Diamond. ('A17) Hybrid of Concord with Iona. Cluster large, compact, berry large, globular, yellowish, skin thin, pulp tender, of excellent quality, better than Niagara. Needs spraying to ward off mildew and rot to which it is subject. Better North than South. Price, group 3, page 13.

Rommel. ('A18) Hybrid of Elvira and Triumph. Growth medium, endures climate better than Concord. Requires short pruning. Prolific. Slightly attacked by mildew in wet, sultry seasons, but less so than Delaware. Clusters medium to small, ovate or cylindrical, often shouldered, compact, peduncle short. Berries large, globular, persistent, greenish yellow when fully ripe, skin very thin and delicate, too tender for long shipment, carries well 50 to 100 miles; very profitable for a home market grape, as it is always in demand on account of its most agreeable and fine eating qualities. Pulp melting and perfectly delicious when well ripened, but acid when under-ripe. Fruit rarely or not at all attacked by rot. Ripe just before Concord. Adapted for the North and South. Illustrated, page 165, Foundations of American Grape Culture. Price, group 4, page 13.

Bell. ('A15) A hybrid of Elvira with Delaware. Vine vigorous, healthy, free from mildew and leaf folder, very hardy, a good sure producer; cluster medium, cylindrical, often with a shoulder, fairly compact; berry medium, round, greenish yellow, rarely attacked with Black Rot; skin thin, sufficiently tough to prevent cracking under ordinary weather changes; pulp rather tender, juicy, very sweet and agreeably flavored; ripens just before Concord. We consider it a superior grape to the Green Mountain. Successful in Texas northward. Have received very flattering testimonials of this grape. Price, group 4, page 13.

Wapanucka. ('A22) (Rommel x Brilliant.) Growth medium to strong, equal with Concord, less attacked by mildew than Brilliant. Cluster medium to large, cylindrical, shouldered, properly compact; peduncle short to medium. Berries large, five-eighths to seven-eighths inch in diameter, globular, persistent, rich yellowish white, translucent;

skin very thin and delicate. Ripe about with Delaware. Far superior to Niagara and Green Mountain. For nearby market and table grape there is no other variety superior, if equal, to it. Very prolific, requires short pruning. Succeeds well North and South. Undoubtedly one of the best table and eating grapes produced in the United States. Fine for Western Texas and Oklahoma. Plant 8 feet. Short arm pruning as described page 226, Foundations of American Grape Culture, illustrated, page 164, same book. Price, group 4, page 13.

Nitodal. ('A23) Salado hybridized with Malaga. Vine vigorous, healthy, cluster medium to large, conical, handsome; berry persistent, above medium, translucent, dark red; skin thin, never cracks; pulp melting, pure, fine; juice pale pink. Altogether very attractive and valuable, especially in limy soils and hot climate, and probably will succeed as far north as Missouri and Kentucky. This grape comes out of the species *Vitis Champini* of Southwest Texas which possesses endurance against climatic hardships in the South superior to any other species. This applies as well to Lomanto, Ladano, Salamander, which are also bred out of this species by two generations of breeding. The parent, Salado, is a hybrid of one of the best *Vitis Champini* varieties with Brilliant. Price, group 8, page 13.

PERIOD IV—JULY 20 to AUGUST 1

Salamander. ('M3) A combination of Salado, Delaware and Lindley. Vine very vigorous and healthy, enduring drouth perfectly and 15 degrees below zero of cold. Prolific, of medium handsome, compact clusters of good, medium translucent red berries, having thin tough skin, melting pulp of quality about equalling Delaware, seeds small. A variety adapted to all soils and to a wide range of climate. Well worthy of extensive trial. Plant 10 feet with medium to long arm pruning. Price, group 8, page 13.

Lukfata. (A20) (*V. Champini* x Moore's Early.) Growth strong. Endures heat, drouth and cold remarkably well. Succeeds in black, limy soils. Not injured by mildew. Cluster medium, ovate, sometimes shouldered, compact; berries globular, large, persistent; does not crack; pulp about same as Moore's Early, more juicy and very sweet and agreeable. Ripens early and evenly. Sells in the market as well or better than Concord, and ships far better. Lit-

tle attacked by rot. A good market and a fair table grape. Flowers have reflexed stamens, hence it must be grown near some variety with erect stamens flowering at same time, such as Ives; then it bears well. Plant 10 to 12 feet apart. Give long pruning as described on page 226, Foundations of American Grape Culture. Illustrated page 152, same book. Price, group 4, page 13.

Salem. (Rogers.) (A17) Medium cluster, large red berry, quality good. Price, group 2, page 13.

R. W. Munson. (A23) (Big Berry Post-Oak x Triumph.) Growth strong. Clusters medium to large, cylindrical, often shouldered, peduncle medium. Berries when well grown, medium to large, globular, persistent, black without bloom; skin never cracks; pulp tender, juicy and of a very good quality, better than Concord or Beacon. Ripe just before Concord. Gives good satisfaction on market. Bears heavily on long pruning and when pollinated by other erect stamened varieties flowering at same time, its own pollen not being fully adequate, although its flowers are perfect. Concord and Brilliant good pollinators for it. Ships well. A. M. Bowman, of Salem, Va., after fruiting this variety, pronounces it the best American grape in vine and fruit. Plant 10 to 12 feet apart; takes long arm pruning as described on page 226, Foundations of American Grape Culture. Illustrated on page 189, same book. Price, group 3, page 13.

Beacon. (A22) (Big Berry Post-Oak x Concord.) Growth medium in South Texas, becoming stronger in North Texas to very strong in Missouri. Very prolific, of large cylindrical clusters, often shouldered, moderately compact. Berries as large or larger than Concord, black, with rather heavy white bloom, hang to cluster about equally well with Concord, but not so well as Bailey; skin a little tougher than Concord, never cracks; pulp rather more tender than Concord, very juicy, sprightly and of a very similar flavor to Concord; rather more agreeable; seeds readily leave the pulp. Ripe here July 15 to 25. The vines have continuously borne very heavily and endured the climatic hardships well in Texas and in Missouri and Illinois, passing 27 degrees below zero at Palmyra, Missouri, in the grounds of Dr. Jaudon, and bore heavily the following season. Adapted South and North. Dr. B. A. Jaudon says that Beacon and Fern are the two best grapes in cultivation for his region, near Quincy, Ill. Plant 8 to 10 feet apart. Illustrated, page 177,

Foundations of American Grape Culture. Price, group 4, page 13.

Concord. (A18) Cluster medium to large, berry large, black with bloom. A well-known grape. Better North than South. In the South it does not ripen evenly. Illustrated, page 153, Foundations of American Grape Culture. Price, group 1, page 13.

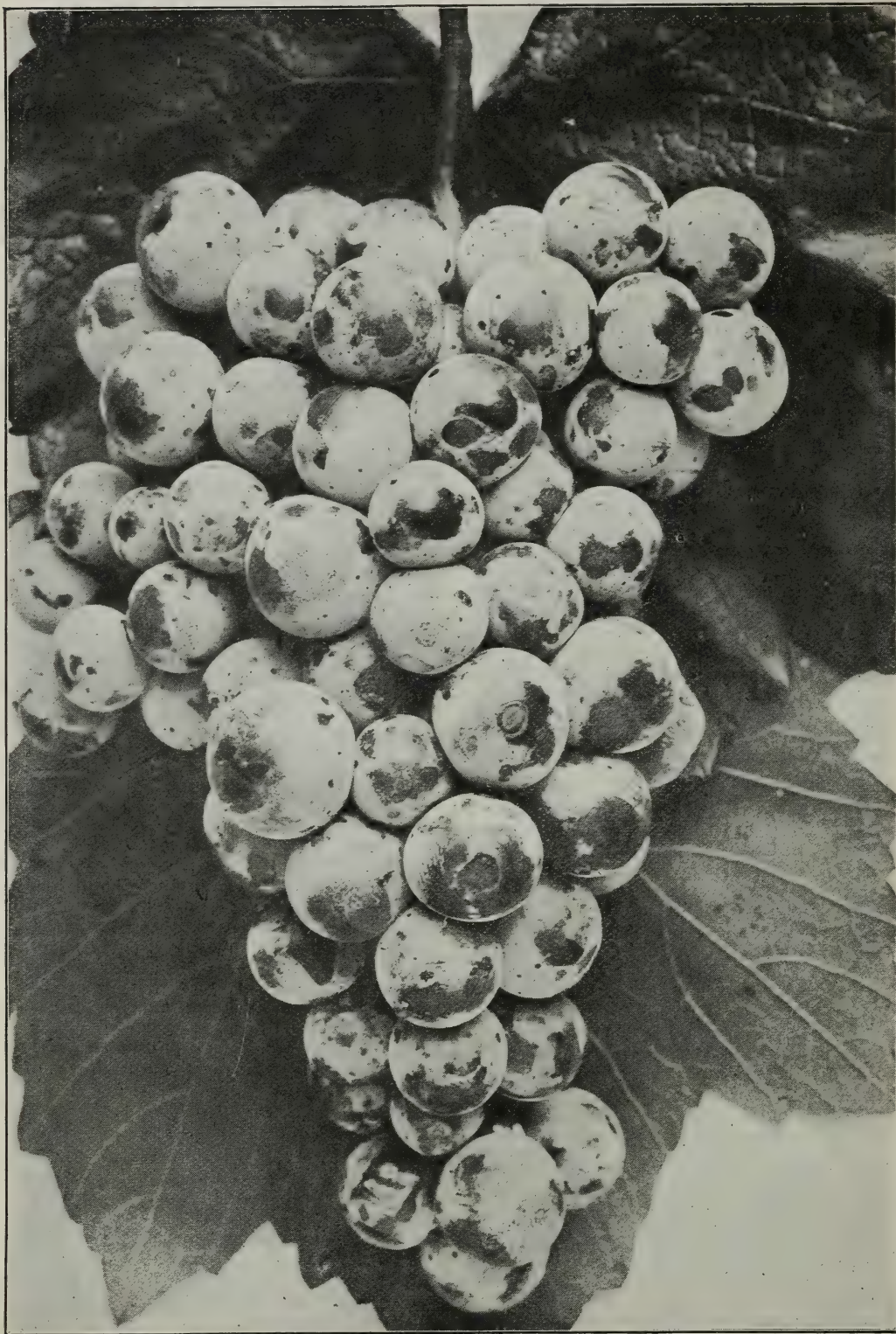
Hernito. (A26) A seedling of Roger's No. 44, Herbert. Vine very vigorous, healthy, with foliage similar to that of Concord, endures the climate of Texas as better than Concord, but more specially recommended for Northern States where something much better than Concord is desired. Flowers perfect, cluster of medium size, compact; berry very large, black. Ripens with Concord and far superior to it; much more persistent to the cluster, never cracks and hence a much better shipper. Very prolific. An improvement upon the Herbert, which was regarded as Roger's best black hybrid. Illustrated, page 159, Foundations of American Grape Culture. Price, group 6, page 13.

Niagara. (A17) Clusters large, compact; berry large, yellowish-green; skin tender; pulp juicy, better in quality than Concord, but not so good as Diamond. Needs spraying to ward off Black Rot. Better North than South, but succeeds better in the South than Concord. Needs short arm pruning in the South to prevent overbearing. Price, group 2, page 13.

PERIOD V—AUGUST 1 to 10

Captain. (A20) Parentage—America crossed with R. W. Munson. See description of these. Clusters very large; long cylindrical, reaching 10 to 12 inches; berry large, black with white bloom; skin thin; ships well; pulp tender, freeing seeds easily, quality nearly best, much better than Concord. Exceedingly vigorous and prolific. Uses, market, table, red wine. Medium season. 10 to 12 feet, medium pruning. Use Concord, Krause, or Champion as pollinators. Illustrated, page 198, Foundations of American Grape Culture. Price, group 3, page 13.

Cleota. (A25) Parentage—America x R. W. Munson. Cluster large, berry large, black, handsome; skin thin, handles well; pulp tender, juicy, sprightly, far better quality than Concord. Vine very vigorous and prolific. Uses, market, table, red wine. Medium late, just after Concord. 10 to 14 feet, long pruning. Requires hot, dry weather to acquire high quality. Price, group 4, page 13.



ELLEN SCOTT (See page 21.)

Xlnta. ('A22) (America x R. W. Munson.) Growth strong. Clusters large, cylindrical, shouldered, with medium peduncle, fairly compact, unless not well pollenized, then loose; flowers have reflex stamens and perfect flowering kinds should be planted near, such as Brilliant, Delaware or Gold Coin. Berries medium to large, globular, persistent, black, with little bloom; skin thin, never cracks; pulp meaty, tender and of a very agreeable, sprightly quality. Ripe with or later than Concord. Very prolific on medium to long pruning; an excellent market and wine grape. Endures climatic extremes well. 10 feet. Adapted thruout the South and North to the Ohio River. Illustrated, page 199, Foundations of American Grape Culture. Price, group 4, page 13.

Mericadel. ('A26) A hybrid of America with Delaware, produced in 1898. Vine very vigorous and very productive; cluster large, berry medium, purple, very persistent to cluster; skin thin and tough; pulp tender and meaty, of very best quality; fine for table and market. Ripens late, just after Concord. Doing finely in Florida and Southeastern part of United States. Pronounced of the best quality by many who have taken part in our "grape-tasting parties." Plant 8 feet apart, medium arms in pruning. Illustrated, page 195, Foundations of American Grape Culture. Price, group 5, page 13.

Krause. ('A20) This was produced from seed taken from sample clusters of a variety produced by Prof. E. W. Krause of Waco, Texas. Supposed to be a hybrid of Herbemont and Niagara. Vine is vigorous, usually healthy, slightly attacked by mildew in damp seasons. Very prolific of large handsome clusters of pearly white berries of medium to large size, of fine quality. Very handsome in basket and sells at highest price. Promises to be an exceedingly valuable grape for all of the Southwest. We have named the variety in honor of Prof. Krause who did valuable work in hybridizing grapes. Illustrated, page 150, Foundations of American Grape Culture. Price, group 7, page 13.

Champanel. ('A20) (V. Champini x Worden.) Growth rampant, exceedingly resistant to heat and drouth, growing well in limy black soils. Clusters large, conical, with long peduncle, rather open. Berries globular, large, black, with white bloom, persistent; skin thin, tough; pulp tender, juicy, very sprightly, acid unless well ripened, then quite agreeable; seeds rather large, easily leaving the pulp.

Ripe about with Concord, which it resembles very much in cluster and berry. Does well in any soil, but valuable for black waxy lands of the South, where few other varieties will grow. Ripens evenly and not given to cracking or dropping as is the Concord or Worden in the South. 10 to 12 feet. Long arm pruning, as described on page 226, Foundations of American Grape Culture. Price, group 4, page 13.

Dr. Collier. ('A29) Ten Dollar Prize Post-Oak and Concord Hybrid. Vine vigorous. Cluster large, conical, not very compact; berries large, globular, clear handsome red, persistent, does not drop or crack; skin thin; flesh a little pulpy, very juicy. Should be thoroughly ripe, otherwise rather acid; good quality. In Oklahoma this grape is put at the head as a profitable market variety. Plant 12 feet; medium to long arm pruning as described on page 226, Foundations of American Grape Culture. Price, group 6, page 13.

PERIOD VI—AUGUST 10 to 20

America. ('A23) (Seedling of Jaeger, No. 70.) Growth very strong. Cluster conical, sufficiently compact. Berries very persistent, medium size, globular, black, with little bloom, and scatteringly dotted jet black with white speck in center of dots; skin thin and tender, but does not crack; pulp melting, juicy, easily freeing the slender seeds, when fully ripe very rich in sugar; also rich in agreeable acid; possesses a very distinct peculiar flavor, much liked by some; not "foxy," making a good combination market and wine grape. A very good port wine has been made from it without "fortifying." Very prolific with long arm pruning and when pollenized by other varieties, as it does not thoroly pollinize itself. Beacon is a good mate. Endures the severest drouth with ease. Has passed through 27 degrees below zero without damage. Not attacked by mildew, rot or leaf folder, and has given excellent results in California as a resistant graft stock for Vinifera varieties. Adapted South and North. Plant 12 to 14 feet apart. Illustrated, page 193, Foundations of American Grape Culture. Price, group 3, page 13.

Bailey. ('A26) (Big Berry Post-Oak x Triumph.) Growth strong. Clusters large to very large, cylindrical or often branching, generally compact. Berries persistent, large, black, with little bloom; skin thin and tough, never cracking; pulp meaty, but not tough, juicy, spright-

ly, of pure very good quality, considerably above Concord; seeds readily parting from pulp. A valuable market grape, easily superseding Concord, especially in South-Central and Southwest Texas, where it has done remarkably well. Plant 10 to 12 feet apart; medium to long pruning as described on page 226, Foundations of American Grape Culture. Price, group 5, page 13.

Valhalla. ('A20) A hybrid of Elvica and Brilliant; that is, one-fourth Mustang, one-fourth Elvira, one-fourth Lindley and one-fourth Delaware. A very vigorous drouth enduring prolific vine, well suited for black lands and will endure Missouri winters. Cluster medium; berry large, bright clear red; thin, tough skin; tender, juicy pulp of quality nearly equalling Brilliant. Hangs on perfectly; never cracks or rots. Ripens about with Concord. 8 to 10 feet. Medium pruning. Price, group 4, page 13.

Manson. ('A26) An exceedingly valuable white grape. A hybrid of R. W. Munson with Gold Coin, produced in 1899. Vigorous and productive; clusters large, berry above medium, of yellow color; skin thin and tough; pulp tender, quality excellent. Ripens late, with Triumph. Price, group 5, page 13.

Ben Hur. ('A28) Parentage a combination of Post-Oak grape with Norton and Herbemont. Vine very vigorous, very prolific, free from rot and mildew; cluster large; berry little under medium, black, persistent; pulp very tender, juicy, sprightly, sweet. We consider this one of the most valuable of American wine grapes. Those who like the Le Noir grape will like this, as it has all the good qualities of the Le Noir without its tendency to rot or mildew. Medium to long arm pruning. 10 feet apart. Price, group 5, page 13.

Extra. ('M1) (Big Berry Post-Oak x Triumph.) Growth strong; cluster oblong to cylindrical, sometimes shouldered, moderately compact. Berries persistent, globular, medium to large, dark purple to black, with moderate bloom; skin thin, tough, never cracks; pulp tender, juicy, sprightly, agreeable, sweet; seeds easily parting from the pulp. Price, group 5, page 13.

Catawba. ('A18) Cluster medium, conical; berries above medium, clear dark red, globose; skin thin, tough; pulp rather tender, juicy, sprightly, with a slight Muscat flavor, not foxy. Excellent for table and wine. Does well North and fairly well South. Plant 8 to

10 feet apart with medium arm pruning as described on page 226, Foundations of American Grape Culture. Illustrated on page 158, same book. Price, group 2, page 13.

Triumph. ('A23) Concord-Muscat hybrid. Clusters large, compact and long. Berries large, globular, greenish-yellow; skin thin, tender, sometimes cracking, pulp melting, sprightly, much like Muscat, less meaty. Succeeds well in Western Texas. Needs to be sprayed to ward off mildew in moister regions. Price, group 2, page 13.

Latania. ('A24) Hybrid of Xlna with Muench. Vine very vigorous. Cluster very large; berries medium to large, black. Pulp tender, juicy, quality fine. Skin thin, not cracking. Adapted for South and North as far as Missouri River in Missouri and Central Illinois. Price, group 8, page 13.

Blondin. ('A30) Combination of Ten-Dollar-Prize-Post-Oak, Norton Virginia and Herbemont. Cluster large, compact, shouldered; berry medium, white translucent; skin very thin and tough; pulp very tender, juicy, sprightly, quality excellent, nearly best. Very vigorous, prolific. Late, with Triumph and Catawba in season. Very valuable as a late market and white wine grape. 10 feet, medium pruning, as described on page 226, Foundations of American Grape Culture. Illustrated on page 170, same book. Price, group 6, page 13.

Wine King. ('A26) A hybrid of Winona and America. Winona is a pure seedling of Norton Virginia, and quite an improvement on that celebrated variety, hence Wine King is a thorobred pure American blood of the finest wine properties and large enough in berry and cluster to make a good market grape. It has been sold in the market and gives excellent satisfaction. Produced in 1898. Cluster large, berry medium, black, very persistent. Skin thin, never cracks, pulp tender and juicy, rich and sprightly, intensely red juice. Seeds small. Very vigorous, prolific; free from all diseases. Will succeed from the Gulf to Michigan. Ripens just before Norton Virginia. 10 to 12 feet, long arm pruning, as described on page 226, Foundations of American Grape Culture. Price, group 5, page 13.

Xenia. ('A20) Parentage: Delaware, Goethe and Triumph. Clusters medium, compact, very large, white; skin thin and tough; pulp meaty, tender, highly flavored, best. Good grower, prolific. Very late. 8 feet, short arm pruning. Price, group 5, page 13.

PERIOD VII—AUGUST 20 to 30

Longfellow. ('A30) Hybrid of Armlong with Griesa, the latter a very fine Italian grape. Vine fair grower, very prolific, healthy. Clusters extremely large, often 10 to 12 inches in length. Berry large, oval, persistent, black, of high quality. One of the most magnificent show and market grapes, adapted to all varieties of soil and for regions as far north as Missouri. Will compete with foreign grapes in market. Plant 8 feet, with short arm pruning, as described on page 226, Foundations of American Grape Culture. Will require spraying in damp regions. Price, group 8, page 13.

Carman. ('A26) (Post-Oak No. 1 x Triumph.) Growth vigorous; foliage never attacked by leaf folder or mildew; very prolific. Cluster large to very large, have reached two pounds in rare instances, shouldered or branched, conical, very compact. Berries persistent, medium, globular, black with thin bloom; skin thin and tough, never cracking; pulp meaty, firm, yet tender when fully ripe, of pure, rich quality, much superior to Concord; seeds easily leaving the pulp. Vines now 20 years old, have borne 17 heavy crops, show no signs of decline. Has always been one of the most profitable varieties with us and greatly praised in many sections of the South as far north as 40 degrees latitude. Ripe one to three weeks after Concord is gone. Will hang on the vines many days after becoming ripe without deteriorating. Plant 10 to 12 feet apart. Medium pruning, as described on page 226, Foundations of American Grape Culture. If given too much wood it will overbear and put too much tax on the vine and fruit will not ripen out properly. If it sets too heavy a crop, better thin out when about one-third grown. Illustrated on page 182, Foundations of American Grape Culture. Price, group 3, page 13.

Gold Coin. ('A23) (Norton x Martha.) Growth medium. Cluster medium or above, ovate shouldered, proper degree of compactness. Always sets a crop of well-filled clusters; peduncle medium to long. Berries large, globular, yellowish when fully ripe, persistent; skin thin, tough, never cracks, and rarely attacked by rot; pulp about same consistency as Concord, very juicy and exceedingly sweet; retains a little of the Martha flavor; liked by most persons. Very handsome in the basket and markets excellently; has always been very profitable. Ripens with Catawba; endures all extremes of climate well. Fa-

verable reports of it from all parts of the South, and as far North as 40 degrees latitude. 8 to 10 feet. Medium arms. Requires good soil, cultivation and fertilization to maintain its vigor. Price, group 3, page 13.

Ronaldo. ('M4) Armlong-Malaga hybrid. Of the same general character as Armalaga, only the vine more vigorous and larger clusters. White. Price, group 7, page 13.

Husmann. ('M1) (Armlong x Perry.) Combination of Ten-Dollar-Prize and No. 2 Post-Oak grapes, with Black Eagle and Herbemont. Growth vigorous, endures Texas climate well. Clusters very large, long, cylindrical, sometimes shouldered, on medium peduncles, compact. Berries medium size, globular, black, persistent; skin thin, delicate, yet tough; pulp melting, very juicy, sprightly, of high, pure flavor. More satisfactory by far as a market and table grape than Herbemont, and excellent for red wine. Very prolific, even on short arms. Ripens with Herbemont and belongs to same range of country. 10 feet. Illustrated on page 192, Foundations of American Grape Culture. Price, group 6, page 13.

Ellen Scott. ('M3) Armlong hybridized with Herbemont. (In former description of this variety, an unconscious error was made in naming its male parent.) Vine beautiful, healthy, vigorous, prolific. Suitable to the South as far north as St. Louis and Cincinnati. Cluster large to very large, conical. Berry large, translucent, violet covered with a delicate bloom. Skin thin and tough. Pulp tender, very juicy and sprightly of pure high quality, reminding one of the best foreign grapes. A very handsome table and market grape. Ripens after Catawba. This grape ought to be especially valuable in West and Southwest Texas where the European varieties will grow, and we believe will become a valuable commercial variety for those regions, as well as regions farther north and east. It has splendid shipping qualities. We anticipate for this grape a great future, and believe we have produced no grape of greater value. Illustrated on page 186, Foundations of American Grape Culture. Price, group 8, page 13.

Armalaga. ('M2) A hybrid of Armlong (which is a hybrid of native Post-Oak grape with Black Eagle) and Malaga. The vine is vigorous and healthy. Flower perfect. Cluster large and compact. Berry large, yellowish-green, translucent, persistent to cluster. The skin is thin, tough, yet pleasant to taste,

without astringency. It endures shipping as well as Tokay. In quality equal to the best foreign grapes. This promises to be very valuable in all of the drier portions of the Southwest as it is much harder than pure *Vinifera* kinds. Its fruit would be taken by anyone not acquainted with native blood as a pure foreign grape and will sell equally well with such, while the vine is immensely superior to any of the foreign. Its quality is much richer than Malaga. Illustrated on page 181, Foundations of American Grape Culture. Price, group 7, page 13.

Edna. (M3) Hybrid of Armlong with Malaga, and similar in every way to Armalaga, though the vine seems to be more vigorous. Clusters as large and as handsome as Armalaga. For this season, no four grapes; foreign not excepted, can excel the Ellen Scott, Ronaldo, Armalaga and Edna. Price, group 8, page 13.

Cream. (M2) Armlong-Malaga hybrid. Vigorous, healthy, prolific vine. Clusters long, shouldered, compact, handsome. Berries medium, white, skin thin, tough; pulp very tender and juicy, of high quality, much resembling foreign grape. Well adapted for Western Texas, Oklahoma, and farther east with spraying. Plant 8 feet, prune with medium arms, as described on page 226, Foundations of American Grape Culture. Price, group 8, page 13.

PERIOD VIII—SEPTEMBER

Grapes in this period while ripening here the last week of August and first week in September; will hang on for several weeks without deteriorating, as the nights are cool and birds have left.

Jacquez. (Le Noir, Black Spanish.) (M2) Very prolific. Cluster rather open, but long and large. Berries small, very juicy and sprightly. Fine for red wine. Does well in Southwest Texas in semi-arid regions. In moister regions requires spraying to keep off mildew and Black Rot, to which it is subject. Price, group 5, page 13.

Hopkins. (M18) Ten-Dollar-Prize-Post-Oak hybridized with Norton Virginia. Vine more robust than Norton, perfectly healthy in leaf and fruit, very prolific. Cluster and berry like Norton, but larger. Juice red and is one of the best red wine grapes. Well adapted all thru the South. Has proven profitable as far north as Southern Illinois, as a late market grape. Price, group 6, page 13.

Muench. (M2) A hybrid of Neosho (a Missouri Post-Oak grape found by H. Jaeger) and Herbemont. Vine very vigorous and free from all diseases; cluster large to very large; berries above medium, purplish black; pulp very tender and meaty, of fine quality. Sells readily in the market, also fine for table. Well adapted to the South. Ripens very late, after Herbemont. Plant 10 feet, long arm pruning, as described on page 226, Foundations of American Grape Culture. Illustrated on page 175, same book. Price, group 4, page 13.

Albania. (M2) Parentage—Post-Oak x Norton x Herbemont. Cluster large to very large, shouldered; berry medium, translucent white; skin thin and tough; pulp very tender and juicy, sprightly, with Herbemont character, but sweeter; very vigorous and prolific; uses, late market, table and white wine. Late, ripening with Fern, will remain on until frost; the latest white grape in cultivation. Plant 10 to 12 feet, and give long arm pruning, as described on page 226, Foundations of American Grape Culture. Price, group 5, page 13.

Herbemont. (M4) Vine very vigorous, healthy and long lived in the South. Clusters large; berries small to medium, brownish red or translucent purple, not coloring much when in dense shade of foliage. Juicy and sprightly. Fine white or amber wine. Much subject to Black Rot which will have to be kept in check by spraying. Well adapted for the South and only as far north as Kansas, as winters with 15 degrees below zero and colder will damage it. Plant 14 feet apart, with long arm pruning. Price, group 4, page 13.

Fern Munson. (M4) (Post-Oak No. 1 x Catawba.) Growth very strong. Cluster medium to large with long peduncles. Berries globular, medium to large, very persistent; very dark purplish red to nearly black; skin thin, tough; pulp firm, but not tough; very juicy, sprightly, with very agreeable Catawba flavor when fully ripe; seeds leave the pulp readily. Ripens very late in August or early in September, and hangs on until frost if desired, becoming excellent in quality and giving full satisfaction in market. Very profitable, as it ripens when all old varieties are gone. Free from black rot. Has endured 27 degrees below zero, and has borne well the following season. It endures drouth excellently. Adapted for the South and North to latitude 40 degrees. 10 to 14 feet, long pruning. Illustrated on page 187, Foundations of American Grape Culture. Price, group 3, page 13.

Last Rose. (M5) A hybrid of Arm-long and Jefferson. Vine vigorous, healthy and prolific. Cluster very large, compact, long peduncle, conical, with heavy shoulder. Berry medium to large, dark bright red, round. Pulp tender, of very good quality. Ripening very late

with or later than the Fern Munson, probably the latest grape in the list. Adapted to the same regions as the Ellen Scott. A very handsome market grape. Illustrated on page 188, Foundations of American Grape Culture. Price, group 8, page 13.

EUROPEAN (VINIFERA) VARIETIES

Plant 8 feet apart in rows, with rows 9 feet apart, requiring 605 vines per acre. Read Fungi and Fungicides. Price, \$1.00.

PRICES. Except where noted.

| | Each | Per 12 | Per 100 |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| Packed on cars at Denison..... | \$0.10 | \$1.00 | \$7.00 |
| Packed and prepaid to your depot..... | .12 | 1.15 | .800 |

See full explanation under paragraphs 17 and 18, inside cover page.

These succeed in far South and West Texas, especially with irrigation, equally as well as in California, but fail entirely in Central and East Texas, owing to phylloxera, rot, mildew, etc.; but by grafting on resistant roots and spraying with Bordeaux mixture, succeed in all but extreme North Texas, and with winter protection can be fruited there.

We have in our vineyard, on sandy soil, the following list, growing and fruiting successfully, selected from among a large number of the finest French, Spanish, Hungarian, Italian, Sicilian and Persian varieties. Some are of recent importation. We have no grafted vines for sale, but can supply cuttings of the best resistant stocks for the South and California by mail at \$2.00 per 100.

Fehér Szagos. (Hungarian.) Very vigorous, healthy; Persian type; cluster very large; berry cylindrical, ellipsoidal, curved like Cornichon; white, meaty, very fine; table, market, raisin.

Pense. (Malaga.) (Spanish.) Vigorous, and healthy; cluster very large; berry large, meaty, ovate, white; table, market, raisin.

Muscat Rose. We have fruited this variety two very wet seasons and have found it to be the freest from mildew and rot of any of this class yet tried, of which we have tested about sixty varieties. It is very vigorous, prolific, has large conical clusters of large oval violet berries, meaty, juicy, sprightly, of the highest most delightful Muscat flavor. Ripening soon after the Concord. Price, \$1.00 each.

Pearl of Casaba. This is a new Hungarian variety that is creating great interest among the grape growers of that country as it is by far the earliest fine market grape known. We fruited it three seasons and it ripened some ten days earlier than the Headlight (which see page 14). It is one of the freest from mildew and rot of foreign grapes.

The cluster large, conical with long peduncle. Berry above medium, white, very tender, juicy, of delicious Muscat flavor. This promises to be one of the best introductions of Vinifera grapes yet made to this country. Specially recommended for regions suitable for such varieties. Price, \$1.00 each.

Sultanina. Large cluster, prolific; berry medium, white. The leading seedless grape of commerce. Good only in dry, warm climate.

Sauvignon Jaune. (French.) Vigorous, healthy; cluster large, compact; berry medium, yellow, meaty, tender, early; table, white wine.

Flame Tokay. Very vigorous, prolific; large cluster and very large berry; bright pink; very meaty and firm. Fine quality when fully ripe. A famous commercial variety for long shipments.

Grape of Escol. Introduced into the United States from Palestine by General Lew Wallace. Immensely large cluster. Berries very large, ovoid, purplish black, very firm and meaty, hence a fine shipper. Does not crack. Very handsome and showy grape. Price, \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per 12.



SOUTHERN MUSCADINES AND HYBRIDS

Succeed in deep rich soil throughout the South. Require much high trellis room. Plant 16 to 20 feet apart in rows. Require little or no pruning. Fruiting varieties, to render them fruitful need male vine growing near by to pollenate them.

PRICES.

| | On Thomas and Scuppernong | | On all others, except where noted. | |
|--|---------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|--------|
| | Each | Doz. | Each | Doz. |
| F. O. B. Denison | \$0.25 | \$2.50 | \$0.50 | \$4.00 |
| Prepaid in orders of \$5.00 or more... | .30 | 2.75 | .50 | 4.25 |

Thomas. Very large, black, two to five berries to cluster, not persistent. Best of the pure black muscadines. Good wine.

Scuppernong. Large bronze yellow, juicy, good wine. Four to six berries to cluster.

The following are hybrids of the Scuppernong made by us. The LaSalle and San Jacinto being of the second generation and the others of the third generation from the Scuppernong.

La Salle. Hybrid of Muscadine and Post-Oak. Large, black berry with 6 to 15 to cluster and more persistent than Thomas. Skin thin, pulp tender and better quality than Scuppernong. Earliest to ripen of this class.

Sanalba. Hybrid of San Jacinto and Brilliant. Larger cluster than Scuppernong; about the size of San Jacinto; large white berry, thin skin, pulp tender, quality fine; the richest in sugar of any variety of this class yet produced, having 92 degrees of sweetness when Scuppernong had only 65 degrees. Very vigorous, prolific. Price, \$1.00 each.

Sanrubra. Same parentage as Sanalba, but clear, translucent red; cluster about the same size as in San Jacinto; berry not quite so large as Scuppernong; much more persistent to cluster; skin quite thin, but never cracking; pulp melting and of best quality. Nearly as sweet as Sanalba; a great acquisition. Very vigorous and productive. Price, \$1.00 each.

Labama. Hybrid of San Jacinto and Brilliant(?). Large black berries similar to La Salle, but of better quality and with larger clusters. Vine exceedingly vigorous and prolific.

San Jacinto. Berry above medium, cluster a little more-filled than La Salle, about three times the size of Scupper-

nong. Quality a little better than La Salle and follows it in ripening. Very prolific. Same blood as La Salle.

Sanmelaska. Same parentage as Sanalba, with somewhat larger berries than Sanrubra, black; cluster as large or larger than San Jacinto; of excellent quality; 81 degrees sugar when Scuppernong was 65. Very vigorous and prolific. Best black of this class.

Sanmonta. Parentage San Jacinto x Herbemont; cluster as large or larger than Sanmelaska, sometimes having 30 or 40 berries, which are black and a size larger than Herbemont; skin thin and pulp very juicy; melting, of fine sprightly quality; seeds small; vine exceedingly prolific and vigorous; promises to be a great wine grape of this class; when Scuppernong is 65 sweetness, San Jacinto is 76 and Sanmonta 77.

Dixie. Hybrid of San Jacinto with Brilliant. Berries pale red, small, very prolific.

Male Muscadine. To pollinate the bearing varieties to render them fruitful. One male for each six or less bearing vines will answer if all are in same plat. At least one male should be in each plat, and one male for each six bearing vines when there are many bearing vines in the row. Price, 25 cents each, \$2.50 per dozen.

Shade and Ornamental Trees

Your chief happiness lies in the growing ornaments surrounding your home. Such ornaments refine and purify. Neglect them not. Plant 20 to 25 feet on sidewalks; 25 to 30 feet apart in yards and parks.

Read Waugh's Practical Landscape Gardening. Price, 50c.

See full explanation under paragraphs 17 and 18, inside front cover of Catalog.

American Elm. Large-leaf elm, healthy, quick growth, long-lived. A desirable shade tree in every way.

Sizes: 3 to 4 feet..... \$0 10
4 to 6 feet..... 20
6 to 8 feet..... 25
8 to 10 feet..... 35

Black Locust. (Sweet Locust.) A splendid dry climate shade ornamental or grove tree. Every prairie farm should have a grove of this for shade and fence posts.

3 to 4 feet..... 10
4 to 6 feet..... 15
6 to 8 feet..... 20
8 to 10 feet..... 25
10 to 14 feet..... 40

Carolina Poplar. Rapid grower, large round, glossy green leaves, quivering in slightest breeze

3 to 4 feet..... 10

Hackberry. A very hardy healthy tree, holding leaves until late. Bark rough, leaves small but dense. Does well all over the South and specially adapted for dry climate and limy soils.

3 to 4 feet..... 15
4 to 6 feet..... 20
6 to 8 feet..... 25
8 to 10 feet..... 35

Maple. Soft or Silver. The best; a favorite; quick, handsome, beautiful scarlet in fall. Have a fine stock. 3 to 4 feet..... 10

4 to 6 feet..... 15
6 to 8 feet..... 20
8 to 10 feet..... 25
10 to 14—1 to 1½ caliper..... 35

Red Bud. (Judas Tree.) A very pretty ornamental tree. Blooms very early in spring, full of pinkish-red flowers, handsome foliage. 1 to 2 feet.

2 to 3 feet..... 15
3 to 4 feet..... 20

Sycamore. Quick, hardy, long-lived, no disease. Very symmetrical in growth. 3 to 4 feet..... 10

4 to 6 feet..... 15
6 to 8 feet..... 20
8 to 10 feet..... 30
10 to 12 feet..... 50

Sweet Gum. Handsome, close branched, medium grower, one of the handsomest and long-lived trees and very successful; rich crimson foliage in fall. 3 to 4 feet..... 15

4 to 6 feet..... 20
6 to 8 feet..... 25

Umbrella China. Spreading umbrella-shaped top, attains to 15 to 20 ft. Dark green compound leaves, striking and beautiful. Profuse in spring with fragrant violet flowers. 3 to 4 feet..... 15

4 to 6 feet..... 20
6 to 8 feet..... 25

Vitex Agnus-Castus Incisa. (Mint Tree.) A remarkable perpetual flowering small tree; hardy thruout the South, producing innumerable spikes of rich blue, highly-scented, mint-like flowers, much liked by bees. The leaves are divided like a hand, into five to seven finger-like leaflets.

1 year 25
2 year 40

Yellow Poplar. (Tulip Tree.) A very handsome, straight, symmetrical tree. Long-lived after once established. In transplanting be particular to see that the roots are never exposed to drying air long. 4 to 6 feet..... 20

6 to 8 feet..... 25
8 to 10 feet..... 40

Male Russian Mulberry. Non-fruiting. An-excellent round-headed shade tree, well adapted for street planting. 3 to 4 feet..... 15

PRICES

F. O. B. Denison

Prepaid

Each

Doz.

100

Each

Doz.

100

\$0 10

\$1 00

\$7 00

\$0 15

\$1 25

\$8 00

20

2 00

12 00

25

2 50

14 00

25

2 50

16 00

30

3 00

20 00

35

3 50

25 00

50

5 00

35 00

10

1 00

6 00

15

1 25

7 00

15

1 50

9 00

20

2 00

12 00

20

2 00

12 00

25

2 50

16 00

25

2 50

18 00

30

3 50

25 00

40

4 00

30 00

60

5 00

45 00

10

1 00

7 00

15

1 25

8 00

15

1 60

12 00

17

1 85

14 00

20

2 00

15 00

25

2 50

18 00

25

2 75

21 00

30

3 25

25 00

35

3 50

30 00

45

4 50

40 00

10

1 00

6 00

15

1 25

7 00

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1 50

10 00

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12 00

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1 75

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1 50

12 00

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14 00

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2 75

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65 00

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16 00

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2 50

20 00

25

2 50

20 00

35

3 50

30 00

40

3 50

32 00

60

6 00

50 00

15

1 50

10 00

18

1 80

12 00

Evergreens

Prepaid prices are for orders of \$5.00 or more.
See full explanation under paragraphs 17 and 18, inside front cover.

| | PRICES | | | | | |
|--|------------------|--------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| | F. O. B. Denison | | | Prepaid | | |
| | Each | Doz. | 100 | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| Cone-Bearing Class | | | | | | |
| Arborvitae. Compact, dark green. Globose form, choice shape. 6 to 12 inch..... | \$0 15 | \$1 50 | \$10 00 | \$0 17 | \$1 75 | \$12 00 |
| 12 to 15 inch..... | 20 | 2 00 | 15 00 | 25 | 2 25 | 17 00 |
| 15 to 24 inch..... | 35 | 3 25 | 25 00 | 40 | 3 75 | 28 00 |
| Arborvitae. Upright, pyramidal, compact, rich green. 10 to 15 inch..... | 20 | 2 00 | 15 00 | 25 | 2 25 | 17 00 |
| 15 to 24 inch..... | 35 | 3 25 | 25 00 | 40 | 3 75 | 28 00 |
| Arborvitae. Aurea Nana, a fine form of the golden compact-globose variety. 8 to 12 inch.... | 25 | 2 25 | 20 00 | 30 | 2 75 | 22 00 |
| 12 to 20 inch..... | 40 | 3 75 | 30 00 | 45 | 4 25 | 33 00 |
| Arborvitae. Chinese, dark green, open growth, not compact. 1 to 2 feet | 20 | 2 00 | 16 00 | 22 | 2 25 | 18 00 |
| 2 to 3 inch..... | 25 | 2 50 | 20 00 | 30 | 3 00 | 23 00 |
| Rosedale Hybrid. A true hybrid of the Retinospora and the Golden Arborvitae. Resembles the Golden Arborvitae in shape and the Retinospora in color and texture, except that it has a soft touch. 2 to 3 feet..... | 50 | 5 25 | ----- | 60 | 6 00 | ----- |
| Red Cedar. 1 to 2 feet..... | 50 | 2 00 | 15 00 | 25 | 2 50 | 17 00 |
| 6 to 12 inch..... | 15 | 1 50 | 12 00 | 17 | 1 75 | 14 00 |
| Broad-Leaved Class | | | | | | |
| Evergreen Tree Box. A splendid perfectly hardy evergreen shrub; excellent for cemetery planting and for ornamental screens and hedges. Valuable to plant along narrow walks and in small beds, as it is a very slow grower. 1 to 2 feet..... | 25 | 2 50 | 18 00 | 30 | 3 00 | 21 00 |
| Eunoyamus Japonica. Resembles the Tree Box in appearance, only grows faster and has larger leaves. Suitable for lining walks, planting in clumps, or as single specimens. Have the solid green. 6 inches to 1 foot..... | 15 | 1 25 | 10 00 | 20 | 1 50 | 12 00 |
| 1 to 2 feet..... | 25 | 2 50 | 18 00 | 30 | 3 00 | 20 00 |
| Magnolia Grandiflora. The grandest of all evergreens and flowering trees. Has large, glossy, bright green leaves. Succeeds thruout Texas and Oklahoma, as well as in other Southern states. By clipping off all but a few of the tip leaves when taken up, and treated as in our handling, they are readily transplanted. We do not clip the leaves off unless so instructed. 6 inches to 1 foot..... | 15 | 1 50 | 10 00 | 20 | 1 75 | 11 00 |
| 1 to 2 feet..... | 25 | 2 50 | 18 00 | 30 | 3 00 | 20 00 |
| 2 to 3 feet..... | 50 | 4 00 | 30 00 | 66 | 5 00 | 35 00 |
| 3 to 4 feet..... | 75 | 8 00 | ----- | 1 00 | 9 00 | ----- |
| 4 to 5 feet..... | 1 00 | 10 00 | ----- | 1 50 | 14 00 | ----- |
| 6 to 8 feet, large..... | 2 00 | ----- | ----- | 3 00 | ----- | ----- |
| Holly. As with the Magnolia, successful transplanting requires the leaves to be clipped off. The associations and beauty of this small growing tree make it most attractive in any collection. 8 to 15 inches..... | 20 | 2 00 | ----- | 25 | 2 50 | ----- |
| 15 to 24 inches..... | 40 | 4 00 | ----- | 50 | 5 00 | ----- |
| 24 to 30 inches..... | 60 | 6 00 | ----- | 75 | 7 50 | ----- |



Hedging Plants

| VARIETIES AND DESCRIPTIONS. | PRICES | | | | | |
|---|------------------|--------|--------|--|--------|--------|
| | F. O. B. Denison | | | Prepaid if in orders of not less than \$5.00 | | |
| | Each | Doz. | 100 | Each | Doz. | 100 |
| California Privet. One of the most popular; used for screening or hedging purposes around yards and lawns; also splendid for single specimens. Nearly evergreen. 1 year, 1 to 2 feet.... | \$0 10 | \$0 75 | \$4 00 | \$0 15 | \$1 00 | \$5 00 |
| 2 year, 3 to 4 feet..... | 20 | 1 50 | 7 00 | 25 | 2 00 | 10 00 |
| 3 year, 4 to 5 feet..... | 25 | 2 00 | 12 00 | 30 | 3 00 | 17 00 |
| Hardy Orange (Citrus Trifoliata.) This has proven by test here one of the most beautiful and efficient hedges known. In three years will turn stock. Does not sprout. As tap roots go straight down, does not exhaust soil any great distance away. Has proven perfectly hardy at 15 degrees below zero. In spring is full of beautiful white flowers and full of yellow fruit in fall. It is easily transplanted. | | | | | | |
| 6 to 12 inch..... | 10 | 75 | 5 00 | 10 | 85 | 6 00 |
| 12 to 20 inch..... | 15 | 1 25 | 7 50 | 17 | 1 50 | 9 00 |

Ornamental Vines

See full explanation under paragraphs 17 and 18, inside front cover.

| | Each | Per 12 | Per 100 |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| Packed and F. O. B. Denison..... | \$0.20 | \$2.00 | \$15.00 |
| Packed and prepaid | .25 | 2.50 | 17.00 |

Climbing Roses. See list under Roses.

Climatis Panculata. The vine one of the hardiest for the South. Blooms July and August and completely covers itself with white flowers, very fragrant, very desirable.

Honeysuckle, Chinese Evergreen. Foliage light green, dense, rapid grower; flowers white and buff.

Honeysuckle, Fuschia Leaved. Of the coral type, vine upright, flowers red on outside of corolla with yellow inside, perpetual bloomer, very fragrant, generally evergreen, one of the best climbers. Foliage dark green.

Honeysuckle, Halls. Flowers very fragrant, white in opening, becoming

buff. Very profuse, perpetual from early spring until fall; evergreen.

Honeysuckle, Yellow Trumpet. With yellow flowers.

Trumpet Creeper. A stout, woody, handsome vine, with compound leaves and perpetual, waxy, large, tubular orange flowers in clusters; fine to ornament outhouses, tree bodies, etc., as it climbs by aerial roots.

Wisteria. American purple. Hardy; fine for arbors, porch screens, etc. Profuse in early spring.

Virginia Creeper. (Ampelopsis quinquefolia.) Five lobed or fingered leaf; bright green in summer, turning scarlet in fall; completely covers dead trees, brick walls, fences. Not poisonous.

Perennials---For Bedding

| PRICES | Each | Per 12 |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|
| Packed, F. O. B..... | \$0.10 | \$1.00 |
| Packed and Prepaid..... | \$0.12 | \$1.25 |

IRIS

The following list of English and German Iris are the very best out of a large list we have tested:

Amanda. Outer petals streaked violet, inner petals, lavender. Good grower and bloomer; late.

Leonidas. Outer petals dark violet, inner petals clear bright lemon yellow. Very late, good grower, profuse. Very showy, valuable.

Triflora. Outer petals violet; inner petals lavender; large; very vigorous, profuse.

Victor Le Noir. Outer petals velvety violet; inner petals white; large. Very attractive, showy; vigorous; late.

Chalcedony. Outer petals purplish violet; streaked; inner petals lavender-pale purple; medium size flowers, 4 to 5 inches. Late, profuse, good grower.

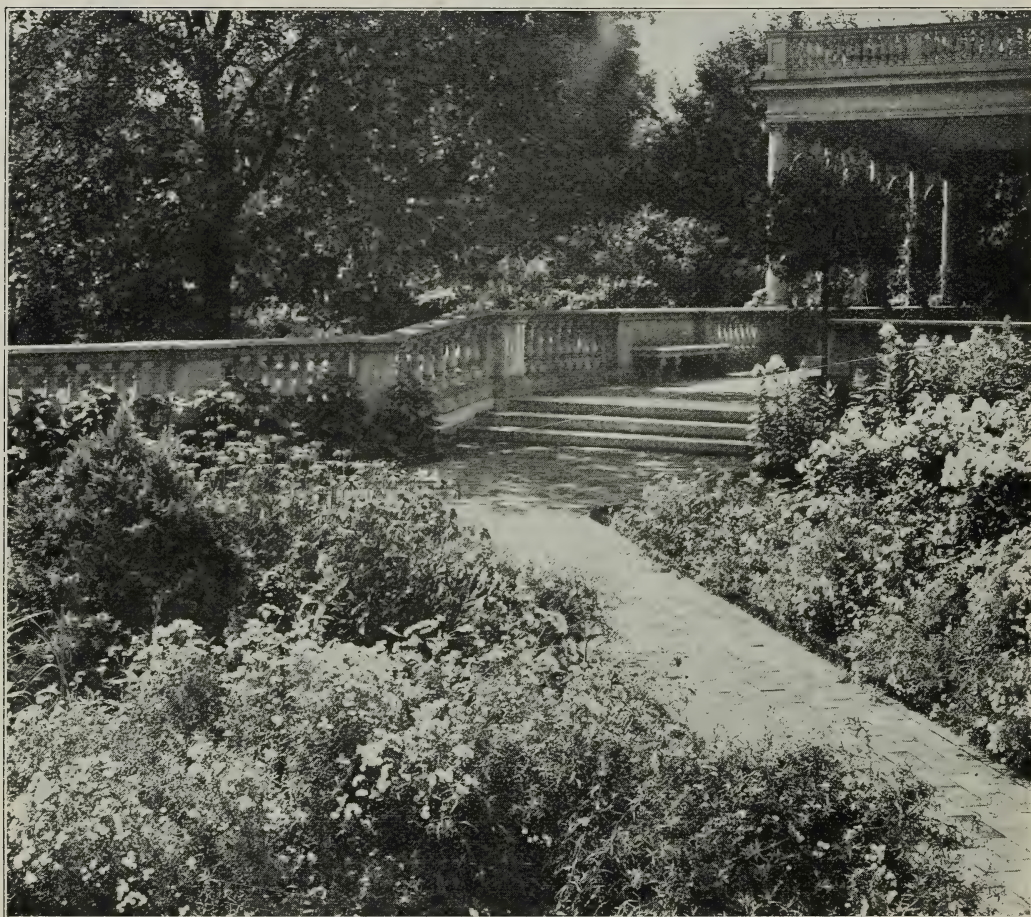
L'Elegante. Outer petals dark violet, inner petals pale lavender, blotched with violet; large, 5 to 6 inches. Very vigorous, profuse, medium to late. Very attractive, showy.

Victoria. Outer petals white, bordered with lavender penciling. Strong grower; earliest of all.

OTHER PERENNIALS

Zebra Grass. The prettiest and most enduring of all grasses. Cross striped with thin lines of white. Makes soft plumes in fall.

Pampas Grass. A strong growing grass, producing fine white plumes for winter decorating.



SHRUBS AND PERENNIALS IN THE YARD AND GARDEN.

Flowering Shrubs

See full explanation under paragraphs 17 and 18; inside front cover.

| VARIETIES AND DESCRIPTIONS. | Packed f. o. b. Denison | | Packed and Prepaid | |
|--|----------------------------|--------|-----------------------|--------|
| | Each | Doz. | Each | Doz. |
| Altheas—(Rose of Sharon) | | | | |
| Joan de Arc. Medium size flower, very profuse, pure white, double | \$0 35 | \$3 00 | \$0 40 | \$3 50 |
| Banner. Large, profuse. Delicate flesh color with crimson splashes on outer petals..... | 35 | 3 00 | 40 | 3 50 |
| Pearle. Large, pure white with deep carmine at base of petals | 35 | 3 00 | 40 | 3 50 |
| Duchess de Brabant. Dwarfish plant. Rosy red..... | 50 | 4 00 | 50 | 4 00 |
| Unnamed Seedlings. Of various colors..... | 15 | 1 60 | 20 | 2 00 |
| Cape Myrtles | | | | |
| Imperial Pink, and Crimson. Upright, splendid summer bloomers with showy fringy flowers in large terminal heads.. | 25 | 2 50 | 30 | 3 00 |
| White. Larger cluster of blooms than crimson, plant spreading | 35 | 3 50 | 40 | 4 00 |
| Deutzias | | | | |
| Crenata. Blooms in March. Pink, upright. Profuse and sweet | 15 | 1 50 | 20 | 2 00 |
| Watsonii. (Pride of Rochester.) Very double, pure white.. | 15 | 1 50 | 20 | 2 00 |
| Pomegranates | | | | |
| Double Salmon. Large waxy-like beautiful flower. Half hardy in North Texas. Hardy Waco, Tyler and south..... | 20 | 2 00 | 25 | 2 50 |
| Spirneas | | | | |
| Argentea. Upright, medium grower, with large spikes of white flowerlets, profuse. Pretty and effective in bouquets. Easy to grow. Blooms in summer..... | 15 | 1 50 | 20 | 2 00 |
| Anthony Waterer. Very free and perpetual flowering, compact, dwarfish plant, with bright crimson flowers borne in clusters resembling Lantana flowers..... | 25 | 3 00 | 30 | 3 50 |
| Billardii. Vigorous grower, upright, rose-pink colored spikes similar in shape to Argentea to which it would make a good mate | 15 | 1 50 | 20 | 2 00 |
| Prunifolia. Snow white double flowerlets covering all of the branches, very early..... | 25 | 2 50 | 30 | 3 00 |
| Reevesii. (Bridal Wreath.) Large, round clusters of pure white double flowers that nearly cover the plant. Blooms early in spring. More desirable than Snowball..... | 20 | 2 00 | 25 | 2 50 |
| Van Houte. Pure snow white single flower with dark eye in center borne in globose clusters similar to Reevesii in this respect, very graceful | 25 | 3 00 | 30 | 3 00 |
| Other Hardy Shrubs | | | | |
| Bush Honeysuckle. Upright with bending canes. Blooms in February with sweet white flowers..... | 15 | 1 50 | 20 | 2 00 |
| Flowering Willow, so called. (Chilopsis Saligna.) A fine tree-like shrub blooming profusely from spring on all through the summer, even in the hottest weather. Flowers purple, tubular, 1 to 2 inches long; very desirable for large yards | 25 | 2 50 | 30 | 3 00 |
| Hydrangea Alba Grandiflora or Snowball Hydrangea, blooms in midsummer with pure snow white flowers, shaped much like snowball..... | 20 | 2 00 | 25 | 2 25 |
| Lilac. Quite fragrant | 20 | 2 00 | 25 | 2 25 |
| Pyrus Japonica. (Scarlet or Japan Quince, Devil's Fire.) A gorgeous sight of fiery red flowers very early in spring; in full bloom before leaves come out. Fine for single specimen, screen or hedge..... | 35 | 3 50 | 40 | 4 00 |
| Philadelphus. Syringa. Pure white flowers and very fragrant. Flowers similar in appearance to a single white rose not quite so large and more waxy. Very profuse. Blooms in April | 15 | 1 50 | 20 | 2 00 |
| Wegelia Eva Bathke. Spreading shrub, medium growth, covered in spring and early summer with exceedingly pretty, bright red tubular shaped flowers..... | 15 | 1 50 | 20 | 1 80 |

Roses

Read Henderson's Practical Floriculture. Price, \$1.50.

PRICES.

| | Each. | Per 12 | Per 100 |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|
| Packed and F. O. B. Denison..... | \$0.20 | \$2.00 | \$15.00 |
| Packed and prepaid to your depot..... | .25 | 2.50 | 18.00 |

See full explanation under paragraphs 17 and 18, inside front cover.

STRONG, OPEN-GROUND, TWO-YEAR PLANTS

The following list includes the most superb varieties, both old and new. The plants are thrifty and vigorous, growing in open ground.

All these have been in bloom throughout the season, and we know them to be strictly pure and true to name and description. Our roses always give the best of satisfaction.

EVERBLOOMING WHITE AND BLUSH

Frau Karl Druschki. Pure white Jacqueminot style flower. Hybrid perpetual.

Bride. Strong, healthy, large, double, fine bud; delicate carmine blush.

Helen Gambier. Light blush, nearly white when fully open, salmon center, very pretty.

Clothilde Soupert. Vigorous, profuse bloomer, with medium, very full, white flowers, with pink center.

The Queen. Pure snow-white; sweet and fragrant; petals are thick; makes fine buds on long stems; good grower.

Antoine Revoire. Very handsome Camelia form. Outer petals almost white, gradually becoming flesh pink toward center; robust, healthy.

Bessie Brown. Exceedingly handsome, petals recurving most gracefully, very delicate shade of shell pink or flesh.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Pure white, fragrant; fine buds and flowers on long stems; profuse; strong grower.

White Cochet. Identical in shape and habit with that splendid pink rose, Maman Cochet, except the color is white, changing to blush.

BUFF AND YELLOW

Etoile de Lyon. Rich, yellow, full, fragrant, pretty; profuse all summer, during hottest weather; good grower.

Blumenschmidt. Deep golden yellow.

Helen Good. Delicate yellow, suffused with pink.

PINK

Pernet Triumph. Rich, dark, bright pink; large, beautiful bud on strong stem.

Catherine Mermet. Vigorous, large, full; bright flesh color; very sweet.

Killarney. Bright carmine pink, mottled in creamy white.

Caroline Testout. Light pink of same shade as Hermosa.

La France. Upright, very large, full; delicate pink, sweet, profuse.

Duchess of Albany. Habit of plant, shape and size of flower similar to that of La France, but more profuse and of deeper pink.

Francesca Kruger. Fine rich pink, creamy towards center; slightly penciled with deeper pink on outer petals. Healthy plant, great bloomer.

Maman Cochet. Rose or pink, shaded with salmon; profuse, fine bud and flower; strong grower; a very superior rose; one of the best for outdoor planting in Texas, also excellent for cut flowers.

Aurora. Free blooming, clear pink, pretty bud on long stem, excellent.

SCARLET AND CRIMSON

Meteor. Large, clear, rich, dark crimson; profuse; strong grower, full.

Etoile de France. Clear crimson scarlet, superb every way.

General McArthur. Bright crimson, a splendid rose.

Madame Masson. Strong and hardy; flowers large and profuse, very double; flowers dark crimson.

HARDY CLIMBERS

Crimson Rambler. One of the finest climbers; magnificent trusses of deep crimson flowers; makes a fine show as a climber and profuse bloomer.

Climbing Paul Neyron. Large flower, pink; constant. A superb variety, a fine companion for the next variety.

Climbing Meteor. A deep, double crimson climber. Constant in flower.

Climbing Augusta Victoria. Most beautiful white bud, and flower equaling in beauty the bush Kaiserin Augusta Victoria; constant.

Denison, Texas.

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Foundations of American Grape Culture

By T. V. MUNSON, Denison, Texas

There has long been needed a book of information about grapes that will lead to their successful culture as a commercial product in the various sections of the country, as heretofore only special and limited areas have been planted, whereas it is certain the grape is one of the most certain and profitable fruits that can be grown in nearly every section of the United States. Grape growing should be more universal even than apple growing. The author of "Foundations of American Grape Culture" has in his life work with the grape demonstrated that the industry of grape growing can be made eminently profitable throughout the country by using the best of the old varieties and of his own productions created for special soils, climates, and purposes that have been thoroughly tested and demonstrated safe to plant. It is in his book, "Foundations of American Grape Culture," that this exceedingly valuable information is given. To anyone having or intending to plant even only a small vineyard, the book will be worth many times its price. In the few weeks, since the work came from the press, several hundred copies have been distributed to subscribers for the book, and many have voluntarily responded with highest unqualified praise of the work.

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